

OFFICIAL PARTY

State Publicity Pamphlet

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State of South Dakota

Principles and Arguments of Candidates in
Party Primaries to be held on the
Fourth Tuesday in
March, 1920

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JAMES O. MONROE

DEMOCRATIC INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

"All Men are Created Equal" in natural opportunity. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. The Monroe Doctrine, which opposes alliance with any foreign power who contemplates land exploitations. Federal taxation to prevent the monopoly of coal, oil, ore and transportation and reduce the high cost of living. An Old Age Pension based upon justice, not charity.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Prevent coal, oil and transportation monopoly by taxation.

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9 Apr. '24.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JAMES O. MONROE, of Maywood, Ill.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARGUMENT

PRINCIPLE IN GOVERNMENT

In the Struggle between Industry and Privilege, Taxation is the principle issue.
To tax industry, can destroy it.

To tax privilege, equalizes opportunity,

(Prevents any from having a Governmental Advantage.)

While a tax on Coal, Oil, Ore or Railroads must be borne by these industries,
or reduce wages, or shifted to the consumers of these necessities and thus raise the
price, which lessens the purchasing power, which has the effect of reducing wages.

A tax on Coal, Oil and Ore Lands and on Railroad Right of Ways has the op-
posite effect, by preventing them from being held out of use; in fact, taxes them
into use, the effect of which is to cheapen the price, and reduce the high cost of
living, which increases the purchasing power, the effect of which is to raise wages.
A tax on privilege cannot be shifted to the consumers. More than this, to tax
privilege encourages competition, which opens opportunity for capital and labor;
greater still, it gives vitality to that self-evident truth that "All Men Are Created
Equal," while land exploitation creates war.

Equal opportunity brings contentment and contentment is the twin sister to
peace.

JAMES O. MONROE.

more

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY INDIVIDUAL PETITION

JAMES O. MONROE, Maywood, Ill.	- - - - -	President of the United States
TOM TAUBMAN, Plankinton, S. D.	- - - - -	United States Senator.
L. E. HOCKENSMITH, Corsica, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 9th Dist.
F. O. FIELD, Alexandria, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 11th Dist.
OLAF K. FJETLAND, Lemmon, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 14th Dist.
H. L. WILLRODT, Chamberlain, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 15th Dist.
JOE J. MARSO, Harrold, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 23rd Dist.
EDGAR WATWOOD, Milesville, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 24th Dist.
ROY SKUTT, Marcus, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 41st Dist.
CHARLES W. ROBERTSON, Midland, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 54th Dist.
STANLEY S. SMITH, Wessington Springs, S. D.	-	Representative, 58th Dist.

NOTE: Some of the names above given may not appear upon the Primary Ballot. They will not unless there is opposition within the party. Where there is no opposition within the party, the candidate automatically becomes the nominee of the party by operation of the present Primary Law.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JAMES W. GERARD, of NEW YORK

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATIC PROTESTING
PROPOSAL FOR NOMINATION FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Was born at Geneseo, New York, August 25, 1867, of Scotch parentage, his grandfather of the same name having come from Scotland to America.

He is a graduate of Columbia College and the Columbia School of Political Science, with degree of Master of Arts.

He was married in 1901, his wife being a daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Montana.

He practices law in New York City with the firm of Scott-Gerard & Bowers, a firm established by his grandfather in 1812.

Judge Gerard was the senior member of the firm until he resigned in 1907 to become Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to which he was elected.

In 1910 President Taft appointed him member of the United States Commission to attend Mexican Centennial Celebrations.

In 1913 President Wilson appointed him Ambassador to Germany, at which post he served during the world war, and until America entered the war in 1917.

He is a member of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, and identified with the nation's social, industrial, economic and philanthropic movements.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

JOHN A. BOWLER, of Sioux Falls, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL FOR
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

John A. Bowler, Democrat of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1861. Raised on a farm in Wisconsin, came to the Territory of Dakota in 1882, engaged in the Farm Implement business in Groton. Was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1894 to 1900, Warden of the South Dakota State Penitentiary from May, 1899, to May, 1901. Has since been engaged in the Surety Bond business.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

J. E. BIRD, of Watertown, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PARTY STATE CHAIRMAN

Has lived in Watertown, S. D., since 1901 and actively engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business since that date, and has been identified with the betterment of farm conditions and in the upbuilding of his home city.

He served in Company M. 52nd Iowa Inf't., during the Spanish-American War and was an active member of the Exemption Bo'rd of Codington County, S. D., during its existence. He has been a life long Democrat and a believer in Equal Franchise and an early worker for that cause. He was twice nominated by the Democratic Party for the office of Secretary of State and was the party's candidate for Governor at the last election and his knowledge of party affairs in the state acquired during past campaigns, thoroughly fit him for the office of State Chairman, and his years of experience in general business will be of great help to the Democratic Party of South Dakota in the coming campaign, if by your vote for him, he is permitted to use them for the parties' welfare.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL

JAMES W. GERARD, New York, N. Y. - - - President of the United States
U. S. G. CHERRY, Sioux Falls, S. D. - - - United States Senator
JOHN A. BOWLER, Sioux Falls, S. D. - - - National Committeeman
J. E. BIRD, Watertown, S. D. - - - Chairman State Central Committee

NOTE: Some of the names above given may not appear upon the Primary Ballot. They will not unless there is opposition within the party. Where there is no opposition within the party, the candidate automatically becomes the nominee of the party by operation of the present Primary Law.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL CANDIDATES

MRS. R. H. LEWIS, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
TOM H. JOHNSTON, Marcus, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
THOMAS J. FRICK, Yankton, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
LEWIS W. CRILL, Elk Point, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
JAMES MEE, Centerville, S. D.	- - -	National Committeeman
J. T. HEFFRON, Deadwood, S. D.	- - -	State Chairman
RALPH E. JOHNSON, Sioux Falls, S. D.	- - -	Congressman, 1st District
LEWIS W. BICKNELL, Webster, S. D.	- - -	Congressman, 2nd District
HARRY L. GANDY, Rapid City, S. D.	- - -	Congressman, 3rd District
W. W. HOWES, Wolsey, S. D.	- - -	Governor
JORGEN J. BOE, Presho, S. D.	- - -	Secretary of State
A. W. CLOSSEN, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	State Auditor
FRANK E. DUBA, Belle Fourche, S. D.	- - -	State Treasurer
PETER WARD, Hot Springs, S. D.	- - -	Attorney General
A. W. PHELPS, Faulkton, S. D.	- - -	Commissioner of School and Public Lands
JAMES RUTHERFORD, Clark, S. D.	- - -	Ry. Commissioner, 2nd District
C. B. LINSTAD, Eagle Butte, S. D.	- - -	Ry. Commissioner, 3rd District
MRS. ANNA STRUBBLE, Centerville, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
JAMES R. WILSON, Scotland, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
L. E. HOCKENSMITH, Corsica, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
MAY P. GRIST, Miller, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
GEORGE M. ENGLER, Ipswich, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
GEORGE FORD, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
ORVILLE RINEHART, Rapid City, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
MRS. ENOLA SNODGRASS, Interior, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
JOHN P. BIEHN, Gregory, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
CLARENCE BURNS, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
J. P. ALEXANDER, Brookings, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
OTTO ALTFILLISCH, De Smet, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
WILL N. THOMPSON, Lemmon, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
F. W. BILGER, Ardmore, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
MRS. J. T. COGAN, Pierre, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention
J. V. LANGDON, Mission Hill, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate National Convention

NOTE: Many of the names above given will not appear upon the Primary Ballot, due to the fact that no opposition exists within the party, but those candidates automatically become nominees of the Party by operation of the present Primary Law.

Where vacancies occur in the party proposal for nomination, or where vacancy may occur up to thirty days before the Primary, the Chairman of the State Proposal meeting may appoint someone to fill the vacancy.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PROTESTING PROPOSALMEN' PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

PLATFORM

World Peace with a world vision and a reconstruction policy calculated to preserve America and American commerce as against the world; to establish for labor its share in the fruits of industry; to protect the farmer against the middleman and to restore equal rights to all loyal citizens.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Prompt ratification of Peace Treaty and League of Nations Covenant with immediate establishment of the League at Geneva; immediate reduction of war taxes; prompt restoration of normal labor and trade conditions by proper legislation.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES

Make and keep the World Safe for Democracy.

STATE SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES

True Democracy.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE STATE PROPOSAL COMMITTEE

PLANK 1

The Democratic Party of the State of South Dakota, in State Proposal Convention assembled, re-affirms its allegiance to the doctrines and principles of the National Democratic Party.

We unhesitatingly endorse the administration of our great President, Woodrow Wilson. During the six years the National Democratic Party was in control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, down to March 1st, this year, the promises made in its platforms of 1912 and 1916 have been redeemed; and under the leadership of the President, a constructive program of needed and beneficial legislation has been carried through, unparalleled in the history of this or any other nation, in any like period of time. To attempt to enumerate all that has been done in the way of constructive and remedial policies and legislation in the period mentioned, would unduly extend this platform and declaration of principles. But among those to which we particularly call attention are: The enactment of the income tax law; the effect of which has been, and is, to compel both great and moderate wealth to contribute, each, their proper share toward the support of the government; for the election of United States Senators by direct vote; compelling publicity of campaign expenditures; creating the Federal Reserve Bank System; the establishment of the eight hour day as the standard for labor; the enactment of legislation making it compulsory upon the railroads to employ safety appliances; the enactment of the National Workmen's Compensation Law; the enactment of Rural Credits' Legislation; the enactment of legislation aiding and encouraging the nation-wide movement for good roads; providing for agricultural extension; fair and just legislation for the benefit of the Union of Labor; the creation of a Non-Partisan Tariff Commission; the enactment of legislation creating the Federal Trade Commission; and, finally, but by no means the least important of these enumerated accomplishments, has been, and is, the establishment in the terrible stress of war, of a Merchant Marine in an almost incredibly short period of time, unequalled in spirit and efficiency, and in a few months to be unsurpassed in magnitude.

Such, is in part only, an enumeration of the great achievements of the Democratic Party, during the six year period, throughout which, under the administration of Woodrow Wilson, it has been entrusted by the people of this country, with the responsibilities of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

During the seventeen months following the declaration of war on April 6th, 1917, against the Imperial German Government, this nation while its government was entrusted to a Democratic President and Congress, was engaged in the stupendous struggle to preserve the Representative form of Government here and elsewhere in the world, to protect the liberties of our own and other peoples, and to save Civilization itself. To all our people, irrespective of party lines or affiliations, is due the credit for the glorious achievements of this nation in that world struggle. But the fact cannot, and should not be obscured, that the great policies and program of war legislation were conceived, promulgated, enacted and carried forward under the direction and control of the same political party and the same administration which conceived and carried into execution, the policies and programs above referred to. And the further fact is patent to all mankind, that almost instantly upon the signing of the Armistice, a spirit of envy, a desire to discredit, a purpose to thwart, and a program of vilification and abuse took possession of and has characterized the course of many, if indeed not a majority of the representatives of the Republican Party in both branches of the Congress.

Upon the assembling of the Sixty-Sixth Congress on May 19th, the control of the legislation branch of the Government passed to the Republican Party. At that time its leaders announced an ambitious program of reconstructive legislation. Six months have passed and not one item of this program has been enacted. Instead the Republican Party has followed a course of opposition, negation and obstruction.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The great Treaty of Peace, embodying the beneficent plan and principles of a League of Nations, was submitted by the President to the Senate in July of the present year, and for more than four months, numerous leaders of the Republican Party in that body, have treated this greatest public document ever produced, in the spirit above outlined. Amendments have been proposed, of such character and purpose as to amaze the people of this land and foreign nations, and although the great Allies who were associated with us, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, composing four of the five proposed members of the Council, provided for in the League Pact, have ratified and approved the Treaty, this nation alone by the action of the Senate, stands aloof, and in the form of so-called "reservations" which are in substance and in effect, amendments, and which are designed to nullify the Treaty, refuses to accept its share or part in this new world order, and in the re-establishment of Civilization upon a peaceful and solid foundation. The unselfish spirit that actuated our armed forces in the field, and typified them as Crusaders; the high minded purpose that permeated the whole body of our people at home; and the conceded moral leadership of the world which was ours, during the war, have been by the Senate during the four months of effort to discredit the President and his party, almost dispelled in the eyes of the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth. We are confident that a large minority, if indeed not a majority of the republicans of this land, will ultimately repudiate this course by the republican majority in the Senate.

We therefore call upon all men and women who stand for the higher and better things in our national and international life, who seek to establish peace, so far as is humanly possible, for all time, who favor the settlement of controversies by processes of reason and justice, rather than by intimidation or brute force, who believe in the equality, not only of individuals, but of nations, in their exercises of sovereignty,—we call upon all high-minded and forward looking men and women, irrespective of present or former political affiliations, to join with us in the great program of re-adjustment and re-construction and the establishment of this new world order. And we enunciate as the paramount national issue in the national campaign of 1920, to be, the establishment in the affairs and relations of individuals, and of nations in their relations and dealings with each other, of the principles of justice and reason, and of a spirit of fairness and co-operation, rather than antagonism, hatred, intimidation or force. And we hold that these principles should be, and must be applied in our industrial, commercial, and political life. And for their establishment we favor such processes of negotiation, arbitration or adjudication, and the creation of such courts and tribunals, as experience and the purposes to be achieved, require.

In furtherance of this end we demand the prompt ratification by the United States Senate of the Treaty of Versailles including the Covenant of the League of Nations, without amendment or reservation.

PLANK 2

In our state affairs we characterize the present Republican administration as weak, vacillating and time serving. It has been singularly devoid of courage and leadership. Upon none of the matters involved in state affairs, as to which there has been any sharp division of opinion or conviction, has the present state administration been either for or against.

We heartily commend the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for establishing a more liberal policy in granting full citizenship and property rights to the Sioux Indians of South Dakota. We commend Senator Ed. S. Johnson and Congressman Gandy for their efforts to secure such legislation as will provide for the advancement of the claim of the Indians under the Black Hills Treaty, and we further approve of legislation which has been enacted, under which the tribal rolls may be closed and tribal property distributed.

We favor suitable amendments to the present Primary Law to make it more workable and less expensive.

We propose active co-operation with the United States Government to reduce the cost of living and favor such legislation as will enable the State Government to suppress the taking of exorbitant and unfair profits in the distribution of necessities of life.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

We condemn the present State administration for its failure to make timely provision for a suitable bonus for returned soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses and pledge our best efforts to accomplish this.

We declare in favor of a non-political State Civil Service to supplant the present Republican System of political appointment to officers and commissions created by the legislature, and that preference be given to returned soldiers, sailors marines and nurses when otherwise qualified.

We recommend that the present State Hail Insurance Law be amended to better serve the needs of the diversified agricultural interests of the State.

To contribute to the building material of the future, we declare, and pledge our representatives, in favor of appropriate laws providing for the re-forestration of our National Forest and State owned timber lands, and we favor exemption from taxation of privately owned acreage with timber, hereafter planted, growing thereon.

To meet the changed conditions of travel, we favor extensions of our present highway laws and system, and we favor more construction and improvements of the highways than is now being carried on by the State Administration.

Because our State Constitution seems inadequate for the present needs of this State, as is shown by the constant succession of amendments submitted at each election, we favor calling a Constitutional Convention.

Because of the greatly increased land values in this state we favor the amendment of the Rural Credit Laws, both State and National, and the regulations prescribed thereunder, to allow the making of loans more nearly conforming to the actual loan values of the lands.

We favor an honest, efficient, business-like and economical administration of our State Government. We pledge ourselves to the accomplishment of these ends, if entrusted with the power of the executive and legislative branches of the State Government.

PLANK 3

We express our utter horror at the recent cowardly murder of members of the American Legion at Centralia, Washington, by the Industrial Workers of the World, and pledge ourselves to the most vigorous measures against all proponents of disloyalty and disorder:

For unswerving Americanism, and uncompromising opposition to all organizations and individuals preaching disloyalty.

For stringent immigration laws to protect American labor and bar undesirable aliens.

For deportation of all aliens who aim to tear down our form of government, who claimed exemption from military service as aliens, or who preached or practiced disloyalty in any form.

PLANK 4

We favor the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment granting "National Woman's Suffrage," and urge the Legislature of this state to ratify such amendment.

We favor a program for better education-beginning with the establishment of a Federal Department of Education; and, in the state, compulsory education of all children from six to sixteen years; consolidated, rural high schools, better pay for teachers, and better working and home conditions for teachers, a law requiring all schools, public or private, to teach the English language, and a law requiring all foreign language newspapers to publish lessons in American patriotism.

We also favor a law requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States for all citizens, native or foreign born, as a qualification for the vote.

We favor liberal appropriations, State and National, for the furtherance of Child Welfare Work, with particular attention to the care of mothers and infant children, and we favor the creation of a department of Child Welfare with a Secretary in the Cabinet.

We favor more liberal support of the state institutions devoted to the care of delinquent and feeble minded children.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

We welcome the women of the state to the enjoyment of full citizenship and we urge them to the most active participation in political matters to the end that they may secure for the women of our state the full enjoyment of their rights.

We believe that a law should be enacted providing for one or more women members of the Board of Regents, and one woman member of the Board of Charities and Corrections.

PLANK 5.

We heartily commend United States Senator Ed. S. Johnson and Congressman Harry Gandy for support of progressive and patriotic legislation, and for loyalty to the administration of President Wilson.

PLANK 6

We look with disfavor on any movement to discredit, modify or abrogate our prohibition laws, State and National.

PLANK 7

We are not unmindful of the great issues now being brought before our country due to the disturbed conditions naturally arising from the world war, and as a result of such situation, labor and capital have met in a mighty contest. We urge that legislation be enacted that will make it possible for all disputes to be settled equitably, so that the rights of labor, capital and the public, may not be harmed in such adjustment. We believe in the principle of arbitration and that a tribunal be established in which labor and capital and the public may have equal representation. Upon this platform and upon these principles we confidently appeal to the people of this great state.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

STATE

Issue—The efficient and honest administration of the state government for the benefit of all of the people, and not of a clique; the abolition of useless commissions created to reward political lieutenants, and the creation of a bi-partisan civil service in the state, with preference given returned soldiers.

Summary—A business administration for South Dakota.

NATIONAL

Issue—The establishment of the League of Nations and the triumph of justice in international affairs.

Summary—For lasting peace under the League of Nations.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY INDIVIDUAL PETITION

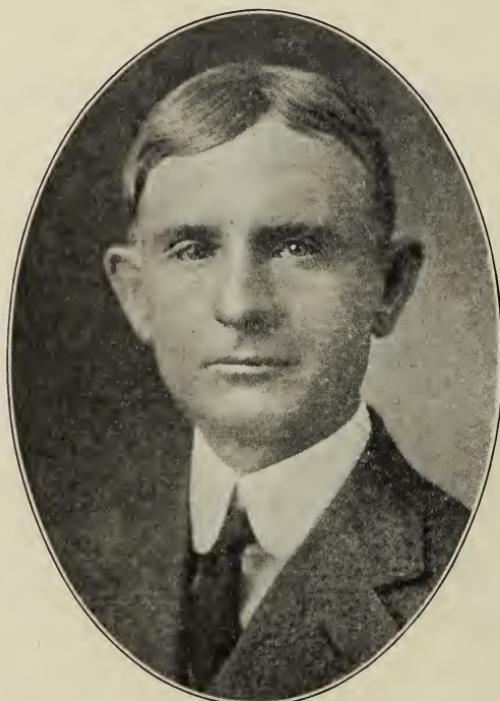
LEWIS WEBER, Farmer, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 11th District
V. S. FILBERT, Miller, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 22nd District
WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Fairbank, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 23rd District
GEORGE F. BRITTON, Hilland, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator 24th District
WILL EVENSON, Toronto, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 27th District
CASSINS POND, Ipswich, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 37th District
J. F. WESSEL, Mound City, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 38th District
CHAS. E. MORGAN, Milesville, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 54th District
GILBERT O. KNUDTSON, Bryant, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 59th District

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NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

TOM AYRES, of Zeona, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR

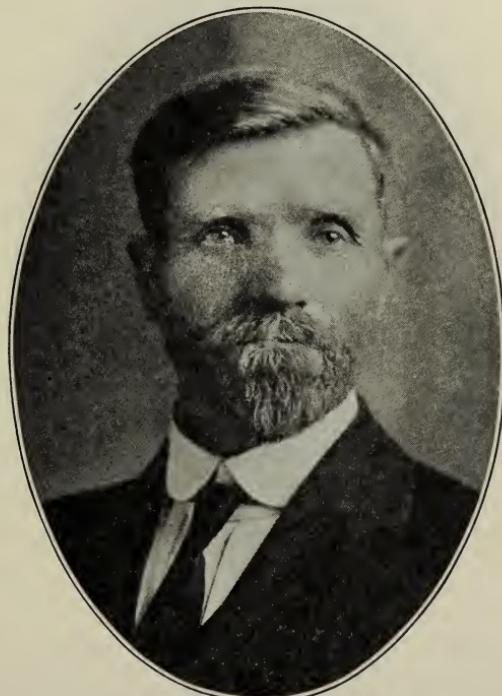


Born October 3, 1865, at Akron, Ohio. Removed with parents to a farm near Osceola, Iowa, in 1869. Removed to Hastings, Iowa, in spring of 1880, and began learning printer's trade. Removed to Vermillion, S. D., in 1884, and established "Plain Talk." In February, 1891, was called to Grand Forks, N. D., to edit the "North Dakota Independent" organ of the Farmers' Alliance and Independent Party. Returned to Vermillion in 1893, and resumed publication of "Plain Talk." Proposed name of Andrew E. Lee for Governor in 1896, and upon the latter's election, became Lee's Private Secretary, and remained in that position for four years. Was a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor, and an incessant advocate of progressive economic and political programs. Located on a ranch in Perkins County, S. D., in the spring of 1916, and now runs 300 Angus cattle on his range. Joined the Nonpartisan League in 1917, and was chosen its candidate for Congress in the Third District in 1918. Has a wife and four grown children.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

ENGEBRET J. HOLTER, of Canton, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT

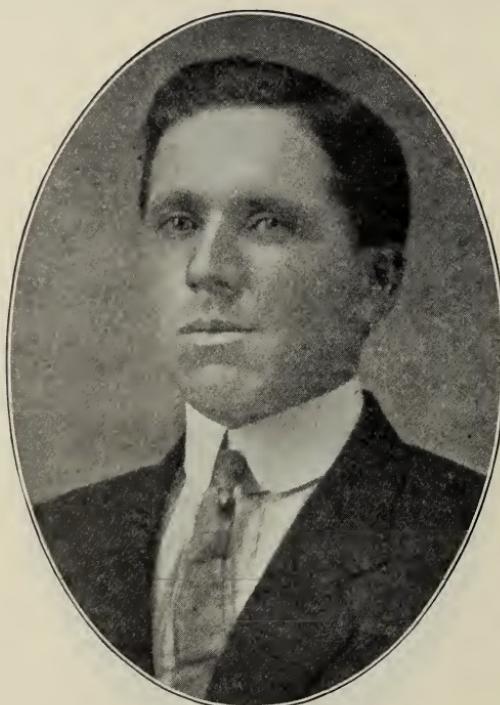


Born in Lincoln County, South Dakota, March 1, 1873. Completed a common school course at an early age, which was followed by a three years' course at Augustana College, Canton, S. D. He later spent two years in travel through the Eastern and Southern States studying industrial conditions. Was first affiliated with the Farmers' Alliance and has been interested in farm organizations since. He is still an active farmer in the community where he was born. He has a wife and one son.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

FRANK WHALEN, of Aberdeen, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT



Was born on a farm near Lansing, Iowa. He is thirty-six years of age. He left the farm in the spring of 1907, and pioneered as a homesteader in what is now Haakan County, South Dakota. He remained there for a year and then engaged with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad engineering department, in which capacity he worked for seven years. He is at present a railway trainman on the Aberdeen Division of that road. He was at one time a member of the Aberdeen police force, where he served with credit to himself and the city of Aberdeen. He is a resident of Aberdeen and active in railroad circles, being the choice of the railway workers of that city for members of congress on the Nonpartisan ticket. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Lodge No. 637, and American Federation of Labor No. 16073. He has a good common school education, but has improved his early training by diligent study of the best authors on economics.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

O. E. FARNHAM, of Newell, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT



Was born on a farm in Williams County, Ohio, in 1878, and received his education in the Common Schools of Williams County and the Edgerton High School. He also attended the Indiana Tri-State Normal College at Angola, Indiana, a Business College at Toledo, Ohio, and completed his law education at the University of Michigan. He is married and has three boys.

Mr. Farnham has been a resident of his Congressional District for more than twenty years. Served as County Judge of Butte County from 1904 to 1908. Was active in promoting the Belle Fourche Irrigation Project and has been attorney for the Farmers' Association on the project since 1908.

He homesteaded on an irrigated farm near Newell in 1909, and resided on this farm until the fall of 1918. Is thoroughly familiar with the problems confronting the farmers and stockmen of Western South Dakota, and is vitally interested and enthusiastic over the possibilities of irrigation and water power development in his District.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

MARK P. BATES, of Letcher, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
GOVERNOR

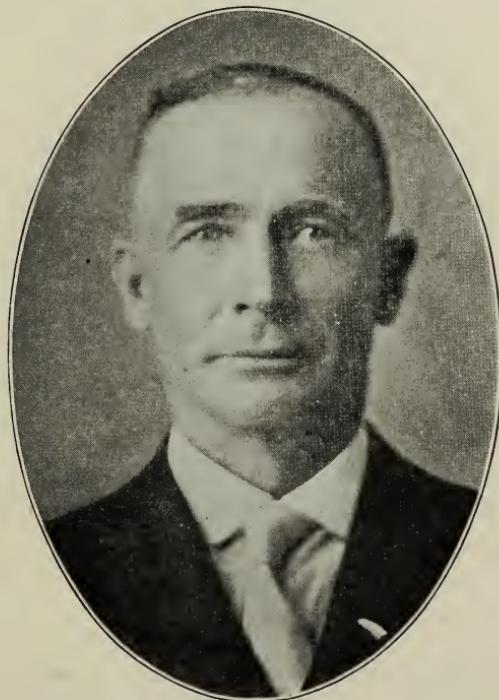


Was born on the eleventh day of March, 1878, at Hezleton, Buchanan County, Iowa. His parents brought him to Dakota Territory in the spring of 1880, settling on a homestead nine miles north of Mitchell. In the winter of 1891, his father was thrown from a load of hay and killed. The Bates brothers, six in all, were charged with the responsibility of the farm, and the payment of the debts, which they discharged, while making themselves well-to-do. Mark P. Bates is the owner of four hundred acres of land in Sanborn County, highly improved. He is a famous breeder of pedigree Chester White Hogs and Hereford cattle. He is a leading member of the Farmers' Union and was chosen delegate to the National Convention of that organization. He was educated in the country schools, supplemented with a course in Wesleyan University, Mitchell. He has a wife and four children, three daughters and one son. He was the Nominee of the Nonpartisan League for governor in 1918. Mr. Bates is a man of kindly disposition, and great strength of character.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

C. W. BEST, of Huron, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

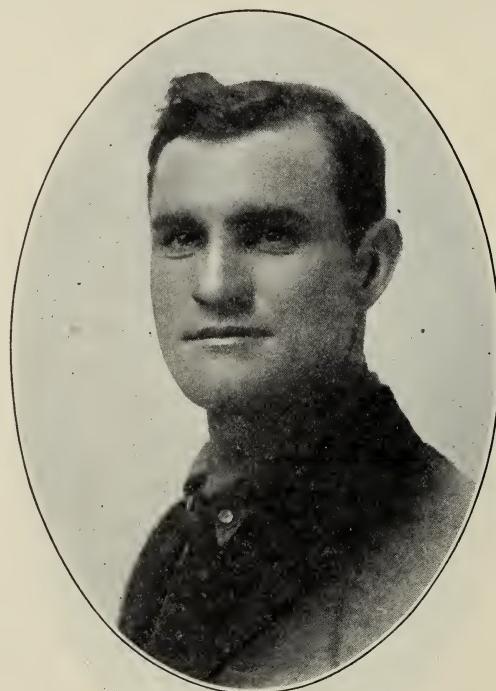


C. W. Best was born at Pembroke, Maine, on March 12, 1865. His education was begun in the common schools and he has now completed a thirty years' course in the great public school of South Dakota, during which time his principal studies have been citizenship and home building; and while thus engaged he has been officially connected with school and township work. He was elected to the legislature from Beadle County in 1916, and again in 1918.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

WILLIAM E. NIELSEN, of Huron, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
SECRETARY OF STATE



William E. Nielson was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 5, 1890. We was educated in the public schools of Duluth, Minnesota, and spent most of his young manhood aiding his parents to make a farm out of a wild tract of bush land near Finlayson, Minnesota. He is a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and resides at Huron, S. D. He is Secretary of the Union Co-Operative Association of that place and active in all movements for the betterment of labor conditions.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

ELIJAH M. DeLAP, of Lake City, S. D.

**CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS**

Born of American parents on December 23, 1866, in the State of Iowa, where he lived with his parents till 1883, when the family removed to Miner County, South Dakota, where they experienced the hardships of drought and low prices suffered by all the settlers of that day. In 1900, he moved with his family to Marshall County, South Dakota, where he was for some time in charge of a large cattle ranch. In the spring of 1902 he started farming on his own account on his homestead, where he has continued to live since that time, engaged in mixed farming and stock raising. In August, 1919, he engaged in the mercantile business, but has since sold out that business. He had one son in the U. S. Navy and one son in the army in France during the late war. Mr. DeLap has a common school education, which he has improved by diligent study.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

ALICE LORRAINE DALY, of Madison, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Alice Lorraine Daly is a native of Minnesota. She graduated with honors from John A. Johnson High School, St. Paul, completed the classical course at the University of Minnesota and received the Bachelor of Arts degree. A year later she received the Master of Arts Degree from the same institution. While pursuing post graduate work at the University of Minnesota Miss Daly specialized in English and Pedagogy. Throughout her college course she was deeply interested in literary and dramatic work and was a frequent contributor to the University magazine. Later she continued her studies at the Emerson College of Oratory and completed the three years' course. While there she was president of the Student's Club, an organization embracing the entire student body. For three years she was head of the Department of Public Speaking in the Idaho Technical College, at Pocatello. She then returned to Emerson College for graduate work, upon completion of which she came to the Madison, S. D. Norman Normal as head of the Department of Public Speaking, which position she now holds. She enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to address the South Dakota legislature.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, of Aberdeen, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR NONPARTISAN NOMINATION FOR
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT



Arthur J. Anderson was born at Winthrop, Minnesota, June 8, 1889. He received a high school education at that place. His first experience in life was a service of four years in the telephone business at Winthrop. He moved to South Dakota in 1905 and began railway work as a locomotive fireman. He was soon promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, and is now so employed on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He runs out of Aberdeen, where he has a wife and a home. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 726, and prominent in all movements that look to the betterment of conditions for all classes of men who work.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF THE NONPARTISAN REPRESENTATIVE STATE PROPOSAL COMMITTEE

1. Public ownership and development of all natural resources which are in themselves susceptible to monopolistic control.
2. That we heartily approve of the public ownership of, and operation of all public utilities.
3. That we approve of the so-called "plumb Plan" of railroad control and operation, as the most promising solution of the railroad problem at the present critical period in our transportation history.
4. The unqualified right of the workers to organize and deal collectively with employers.
5. A maximum eight hour day, and forty-four hours a week, with one full day's rest in seven, in all branches of industrial occupation.
6. A workman's compensation law similar to that of North Dakota.
7. Complete equality of women and men in industry and government, with the fullest enfranchisement of women, and equal pay for women and men engaged in similar occupations.
8. Exemption from taxation of all farm improvements, and city homes to the value of One Thousand Dollars.
9. State terminal elevators, warehouses, flour mills, stock yards, packing houses, cold storage plants and sugar refineries.
10. State inspection of dockage and grading of grain.
11. Public credit banks operated at cost.
12. A rational state hail insurance law.
13. Religious liberty, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assemblage, being the surest safeguards against tyranny, revolution, and reaction, and a guarantee of the orderly development of industry, and the peaceful progress of society; We demand the immediate and complete restoration of these fundamental religious and political rights, with adequate security against their abridgment or infringement by any person or persons whatsoever.
14. Since it is impossible for our State ever fully to appreciate the full value, or to adequately compensate them for the heroic services rendered our country by our soldiers, sailors, and marines in the late war with Germany, it is most fitting and essential that we show our gratitude to them by providing them with an opportunity to gain homes for themselves, by means of a bonus as large as that granted by our Sister State of North Dakota.
15. Recall of all elective public officials.
16. Militarism is a curse from which the whole world seeks to free itself. We therefore, earnestly oppose any system of compulsory military training, and favor a referendum vote before any declaration of war, except in case of invasion by armed enemies.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

"Nationalization of Public Credits, Utilities and Resources" for National Policy;
"Preservation of Law, Order and Civil Rights" for State Policy.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

ARGUMENT

The platform of the Nonpartisan League means what it says and says what it means. The men who made it did so with a definite purpose to get economic benefits, not to promote the ambitions of men. Parties are mere vehicles, officials must be made servants. There is nothing sacred about political parties. When they cease to accomplish the general good, they should be revolutionized or destroyed.

There can be no domestic peace 'till our great natural resources, mines, water power, commercial forests, etc., are publicly owned. Strikes, lockouts and civil war will continue so long as any man or group of men own these things. It would be as foolish to give some man a monopoly of the water supply of the nation, as to allow him a monopoly of the coal supply. Private ownership has proved immoral, and to continue it will be perilous. Workers readily agree with a just public. The example of North Dakota, where the Governor took over the mines, is enough. There the people got coal. The federal government tried to break the strike by injunctions and threats of jail and bayonets, but that dug no coal. Nothing but private greed opposed public ownership. Private greed must give way to the public good.

Public ownership of public utilities is the established policy of the United States. We own our own schoolhouses, postoffices, public roads, navy yards, battle ships, etc., and operate them without profit, for service.

Shall the public own the railroads and operate them for service instead of profit? Regulation has failed because railroads regulate the regulators. The lease made by the government in war time is not "government ownership," because the railroads have run the government. Railway executives have systematically "thrown a monkey wrench into the machine" to discredit government control. We favor the tripartite management proposed by the Plumb plan, because it promises the employees, the bondholders and the public at large an equal voice in the management of this great industry.

It is proposed to establish state-owned elevators, warehouses, cold storage plants, packing houses, mills, and sugar refineries to manufacture our raw materials within the state, save millions of dollars in transportation, and keep the money at home. Outside interests now control our markets and pay us what they please, because they monopolize the manufacture of our raw products. North Dakota and Louisiana have gone far enough in their experiments to demonstrate the feasibility of this method of building up home industry.

Establishment of a state-owned bank is imperative if these industries are to escape attack from outside interests. Credit is the mainspring of all industry, it is the motive power of commerce. By mobilizing the deposits of the people and monopolizing their use, the banks hold the business world by the throat, and compel the people to PAY interest for the use of their own credit. We propose that the social credit of the producers of the country's wealth shall be mobilized in publicly-owned banks, and rented to the owners of that credit AT COST. Opposition to this program comes primarily, and almost wholly, from those engaged in banking, and is, therefore, selfish. Eventually the selfish interest must give way to the general welfare.

This country cannot adopt a system of Universal military training unless we are ready to admit that our war against Prussian militarism was futile. We have contributed the blood of thousands of our best young men, and mortgaged the future for a hundred years, to end war. Shall we now adopt a system which is a constant temptation to future wars? We believe we speak the sentiments of the people of South Dakota, including the soldiers who took part in the European struggle just closed, when we declare that no militaristic policy shall be fastened upon this country if it lies in our power to prevent it.

The issues raised by this platform must be speedily settled. The people are impatient of broken party promises, and official deceptions. Our opponents offer nothing definite for solution of the pressing problems of the hour. Too frequently exponents of liberal ideas are met with violence instead of reason. If discussion,

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

the only weapon with which error can be defeated, is hindered or denied,—if men dare not think and speak the opinions with which their hearts are full—if they cannot meet in public to consider their grievances and programs,—then free government is dead.

The re-establishment of free speech, free assemblage, and religious toleration, so many times and so violently assailed in South Dakota during the last two years, must be maintained at any cost.

To this end the Nonpartisan League pledges its invincible will.

The preservation of "equal rights for all and special privileges to none" is our idea of Americanism.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE PARTY

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL CANDIDATES

MRS. ABE ROBB, Florence, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
FRANK D. LEE, Cedar Canyon, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
MRS. MINNIE LOVINGER, Ethan, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
H. M. HARDEN, Lane, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
ABE ROBB, Florence, S. D.	- - -	National Committeeman
J. S. EVANS, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	Party State Chairman
TOM AYRES, Zeona, S. D.	- - -	United States Senator
E. J. HOLTER, Canton, S. D.	- - -	Representative in Congress, 1st District
FRANK WHALEN, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	Representative in Congress, 2nd District
J. E. FARNHAM, Newell, S. D.	- - -	Representative in Congress, 3rd District
M. P. BATES, Letcher, S. D.	- - -	Governor
J. W. BEST, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Lieut. Governor
WM. E. NIELSEN, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Secretary of State
HENRY B. ANDERSON, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	State Auditor
JOHN L. FRITZ, Parker, S. D.	- - -	State Treasurer
J. M. BURCH, Dixon, S. D.	- - -	Attorney General
E. M. DeLAP, Lake City, S. D.	- - -	Commissioner of School and Public Lands
ALICE LORRAINE DALY, Madison, S. D.	-	Superintendent Public Instruction
ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, S. D.	-	Railroad Commissioner, 2nd District
F. JENNEWEIN, Bison, S. D.	- - -	Railroad Commissioner, 3rd District
MRS. J. M. KING, St. Lawrence, S. D.	-	Delegate National Convention
H. T. GERKEN, Miranda, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
G. W. HARVEY, Colman, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
CONRAD ZIMBELMAN, Dixon, S. D.	- -	Delegate National Convention
A. F. WISMER, Britton, S. D.	- -	Delegate National Convention
ANDREW HARMES, Carpenter, S. D.	- -	Delegate National Convention
ADOLF HOHERZ, Eagle Butte, S. D.	- -	Delegate National Convention
J. W. BATCHELLER, Mission Hill, S. D.	-	Delegate National Convention
PAUL PRIDIG, Frankfort, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention
O. S. HAGEN, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Delegate National Convention

NOTE: Many of the names above given will not appear upon the Primary Ballot, due to the fact that no opposition exists within the party, but those candidates automatically become nominees of the Party by operation of the present Primary Law.

Where vacancies occur in the party proposal for nomination, or where vacancy may occur up to thirty days before the Primary, the Chairman of the State Proposal meeting may appoint someone to fill the vacancy.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

MILES POINDEXTER, of Spokane, Wash.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Born at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1868. Grew up on a farm at Greenlee, Rockbridge County, Virginia. Attended schools in the neighborhood, Fancy Hill Academy, and Washington and Lee University in the county. After three years at college, he was employed in surveying and other occupations. He attended the law school of Washington and Lee, and received the degree of B.L. He received the degree of L.L.D. from George Washington University in 1919.

He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Walla Walla County, Washington, in 1892, and conducted many important cases for the County and State. He removed to the larger city of Spokane, and was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, conducting a great variety of legal actions, many of them of great importance. Was Judge of the Superior Court for nearly four years, resigning to become a candidate for Congress. Was elected to Congress, and elected to United States Senate in 1910, and re-elected by very large majorities. During his entire political career he has fought against control of political parties or of the government by any special class, holding that the public interest should be the government's only concern.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

MILES POINDEXTER

REPUBLICAN INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

I.

This government was founded on the principles that no special class should control it; the absolute security of every man under the law in his person and property; the safe-guarding of the general welfare of our people by keeping the government at all times under their own control, both at home and in a foreign land, or on the sea, from unlawful injury to his person or his property by any individual or special class, or by any foreign power.

II.

Every necessary agency of the government should be used to give complete protection to the lives and lawful rights of American citizens in Mexico; and the international duties we have assumed as to that country, by reason of our proximity, and as incidental to the Monroe doctrine, should be at once performed. The launching and withdrawing, without definite purpose or result, of military expeditions to Vera Cruz and other portions of Mexico, also as at Archangel and other portions of the world, are criminal in their reckless disregard of life and national treasure expended without the possibility of any benefit whatever.

III.

Alien slackers, who renounced their "first papers" of naturalization in order to escape military service, should be denied citizenship in the future, and should be deported without delay to the several foreign countries from which they came to the United States, in order that the opportunities they enjoy may be left for loyal citizens and soldiers.

IV.

Revolutionary communism, by whatever name it may be called, must be met and put down wherever it appears, as subversive of liberty. There can be no compromise with anarchy. The attempts of certain radical labor leaders to coerce congress to enact legislation proposed by them, if successful, would be government by a class as in Russia, and not "by the people" as in the United States. The threat to tie up transportation until the railroads are nationalized and delivered to the control of the employees, if successful, would be government by terror, for a special class.

V.

The effort of certain radical leaders of labor organizations to secure control of the police force of the various cities of the country, if successful, would give to a small special class, absolute control of officers of the law, and of governmental agencies established to preserve the peace. Its success would mean the abdication of the government in favor of the class, and the immediate establishment of dictatorship. It should not be open to debate or negotiation.

VI.

This nation cannot be ruled by capital, and it cannot be ruled by labor. Both capital and labor must be subject to the rule of the people. The government must be supreme. The just claims of labor should be recognized and every opportunity should be given to laboring men, and their families, for comfort and happiness. The laboring man above all others, is benefited by the preservation of law and order, the security of life, person, and property against violence and arbitrary rule. But the effort of any labor leader to put labor in control of the government, by means of

REPUBLICAN PARTY

industrial blockade, economic pressure, intimidation of violence, or so-called direct action, cannot be tolerated, any more than such an effort on the part of combined capital would be tolerated. Either would violate the cardinal principles of free government.

Communism is inconsistent with the vested right of a laborer to the wages of his labor. The right to work, to join or not to join a union, and to accumulate, or to use, as one sees fit, and to transmit to his children the wages of his work, is an essential part of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

VII.

These essential elements of liberty are menaced by revolutionary doctrines. This revolutionary movement is international in its scope and purpose. It has received powerful encouragement from the administration. Many of its advocates have occupied high place in the government. Instead of encouraging a class dictatorship it is the business of the government to preserve the ordered liberty of the people, and to protect by every means in its power the institution on which it is founded. Defenders and advocates of those who have been convicted by due process of law of crimes of violence, committed in pursuance of a revolutionary and communistic program, should be dismissed from the government service.

VIII.

The process of making a "supreme sacrifice" of America, and of "joining our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere" should be stopped. The opposite and ancient policy of our fathers must be restored,—of saving instead of sacrificing our great institutions, and of promoting in every honorable way the interests of our people. The process of internationalizing our fortunes must be reversed, and the separate interests of this nation, with due regard for the rights of others, must be cherished again.

IX.

America, in her mighty separate station which the fathers gave her, leader and champion of the new world, the friend of the old, must preserve her sovereign independence, as the one secure seat and refuge of genuine liberty.

X.

Radio communication between the United States and the rest of the world should be under American control; and full co-operation by the navy department toward that end should be assured.

XI.

An ample merchant marine under the American flag is essential to national prosperity. The merchant service and the fisheries afford a training school for seamen; and every facility for the development of these great essentials of national defense should be provided.

XII.

I favor an extensive system of national roads—built on approved engineering principles, located with a view to military defense as well as civil and commercial use, co-ordinated with existing highways so as to form a national as well as local system.

XIII.

Peace with Germany should be declared at once.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

XIV.

The peace treaty should be stripped of the extraneous incumbrances which have been placed upon it; and which have so long delayed it, and the permanent burdens which it proposed to place upon the United States in the conduct of European affairs should be at once rejected.

XV.

Every American soldier, except those engaged in diplomatic or other peaceful service, should be at once withdrawn from Europe and the continent of Asia; and the work of recruiting and transporting military forces of the United States for service in Siberia and Germany, and the plans being made for sending an American army to Turkey should be at once suppressed. The resources of our people and the activities of their government should be devoted to their own interests instead of to those of foreign nations.

XVI.

The proposal which has been recently presented to the American people that the United States should become a trustee for the world should be denounced as destructive of liberty and ruinous to the American people, as well as injurious to the peace and safety of the world.

XVII.

The formal proposal recently laid before the senate, by which, in the case of future emergencies, the American people cannot increase their army or navy without the unanimous consent and permission of a combination of foreign powers, would violate the Constitution and surrender the sovereignty of the nation. It should be denounced as treasonable.

XVIII.

The Monroe doctrine should be re-established in its full vigor; and the participation which it is proposed to give Europe in the control of American affairs should be denied.

XIX.

Should a future exigency in European affairs again arise of such proportions as to menace the interests of the United States, the American people must be entirely free to determine for themselves in their own generation the extent and manner in which they shall intervene.

XX.

The recent assumption by certain officials of our government of jurisdiction of the settlement of foreign controversies, which are of but remote concern to us, has engendered racial animosities against the United States. We should cease officious meddling with other people's affairs. The ancient American doctrine of confining our participation in governmental matters to the American continent, while we stand as a friendly neutral to all nations with which we are at peace, should be restored.

XXI.

The ancient policy under which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity, and attained greatness, with honest friendship and intimate social and commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, should be re-established. The war being over, our people should be allowed to enjoy the peace which their victory won.

XXII.

There is no "royal road" to happiness, either in governmental or personal affairs. Success must come from struggle and "eternal vigilance." It is a mistake to assume that a remedy can be found for all the ills of mankind. Certain fundamental truths of government have been evolved by experience and are fixed as the foundations of our institutions. To them we must adhere, and working upon that basis, in a healthy evolution, and not by revolution, we can adapt our laws and administration to the needs of the people as conditions develop; cleaving to the ancient principles of the Constitution. By so doing we shall preserve for ourselves and our posterity that happy state which we have attained among the nations of the earth.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

American Government free from Class or Foreign Control.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

MILES POINDEXTER

REPUBLICAN INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARGUMENT

In nineteen-twelve, and for some years prior thereto, much complaint was made against the control of politics by private business interests. Business was in politics for its own protection and its own profit, and attained such control over party organizations that it was well denominated the "invisible government." This led to a great political revolt in which the "invisible government" was overthrown. The House and Senate were liberalized, and new methods of party control were widely established. Senator Poindexter was a leader in this movement.

A more vicious special class now menaces the nation. A powerful communist movement seeks to establish by force and violence, sabotage and strikes, a so-called working-class government. It must be suppressed or it will destroy free government in America, make slaves of labor, and mere serfs of farmers, in a process of nationalization of the soil. As before, Senator Poindexter opposes the effort to make the government an agency of class aggrandizement.

Anarchy should be suppressed, European internationalism should be rejected, the Constitution should be rededicated to liberty, and the resources of the nation should be devoted to interests of the American people.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of San Francisco, Cal.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Hiram W. Johnson, fifty-three years old, born Sacramento, California, married, with two sons, Major Archibald M. Johnson and Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. A leading lawyer, he volunteered, without compensation, during San Francisco's graft cases, after Heney was shot, and convicted the political boss who had corrupted San Francisco.

Was elected Governor of California in 1910, after speaking at every crossroad and city, sweeping from power the great Railroad Machine which had controlled California's politics forty years.

Enacted into statutes, humanitarian principles and those bringing government closer to the people, and made California a leading forward-looking state. Redeemed every platform pledge, won the support of every diverse interest by his able, business-like administration, and 1916, during his second term, was elected Senator by 290,000.

As Senator he supported every war measure, boldly fought for free speech and now is leading exponent of Americanism in the Nation.

In 1912, when Johnson ran as Vice President with him, Roosevelt said, "In Governor Johnson we have a man whose every word is made good by the deeds that he has done. We have nominated a man fit at the moment to be President."

REPUBLICAN PARTY

HIRAM W. JOHNSON

REPUBLICAN INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

"I submit a candidacy to the people of South Dakota upon a record of past performance rather than of future promise.

"I believe that this government belongs to all the people, not to a favored few; that the farmer and the toiler have the same rights and the same privileges as the banker and the capitalist; that all classes are subject and none superior to the laws.

"I stand now for exactly what I stood for in California during six years of governorship there and for exactly for what I fought in 1912 when I was for Theodore Roosevelt for President. I believe that our government should be brought closer to our people and that the human as well as the material should be the concern of government.

"The men and women of California have demonstrated that a people's government is not only possible but workable and profitable, and there after some years of struggle every class has finally recognized that a government in behalf of all, with sinister and exploiting interests, material or political, eliminated, is after all the very best government. Humanitarianism in California has been written into law. A boss ridden state was redeemed from a selfish and corrupt corporation and its government, which had been a mere part of that corporation, has been returned to the people. That the people might thereafter protect themselves from a recurrence of the evils of the past, the initiative, referendum and recall were adopted. A real direct primary law gave the people themselves rather than the bosses the opportunity to select public officials. A public utility act while doing justice to the public service corporations did justice as well to the state, controlled and regulated all public utilities and protected the people from corporate extortion. A blue sky law prevented the exploitation of the weak by wild-cat investments. A workman's compensation law compelled industry to bear the just burden of injured workers and protected alike employers and employees. A minimum wage commission enabled unorganized women to obtain a living wage. An eight hour day for women ameliorated their condition and brought greater efficiency to their work. A board of control eliminated favoritism in the public business and a budget system transformed the old log rolling methods in obtaining appropriations into an orderly, scientific and economic system. Economy followed waste and extravagance in the use of public moneys and all the public moneys were expended for the benefit of the people. Business was fostered and protected in every legitimate activity. An empty treasury was transmuted into the largest balance the state ever had. The demonstration was complete that government for all the people pays and the demonstration brought the commendation even of those who had first most bitterly opposed it.

"What has been done in that state can be done in the nation today. Our national government has departed from its original conception and purpose. It drifts now with one class and now with another. I would have it of no class but for all. I would lay the heavy hand of the law with equal severity upon the millionaire profiteer and the law breaking agitator. I would do nationally what has been done in California—recognize the just claims of all citizens, permit none to exploit government, drive from place and power those who would dishonestly and unjustly profit from government, and acknowledge that government's first obligation is to its humanity.

"In our foreign relations I would have friendship and amity with all nations, entangling alliances with none. I believe the United States should play her part in the world but that part should be determined by our people, and the time and the mode of our participation should be decided by Americans alone. We should never surrender any part of our sovereignty, never abandon our liberty of action. We should preserve in their pristine purity the institutions which have been handed down

REPUBLICAN PARTY

to us and transmit them to posterity undimmed in their luster and unfettered in their freedom. Ever ready should we be to answer humanity's cry or civilization's call, but we should answer them in our own way and in our own time. Our resources and our man power should never either directly or inferentially be placed under foreign powers nor be subject to the direction of a conclave or confederation where representatives of foreign nations predominate. Our country must not in any league or society be made subordinate or inferior in representation or voting power to any nation on earth.

"We must maintain our prestige and our world position, preserve and enlarge our commerce, protect our citizens wherever they may be. In short we must be American.

"Our government should be brought closer to our people. This may be done by direct primaries and direct legislation.

"Party organizations should be responsible to party membership. The recent exercise of autocratic power must be made forever impossible. The wasteful extravagance of national government must be checked and rigid economy enforced. The present method of appropriations should be eliminated and a budget system adopted.

"Industrial unrest must be attacked by attacking the causes and must be met by lessening the causes through social and industrial justice. Foreign anarchy must be met by unflinching enforcement of the law.

"There must be justice with law and order. The right of legitimate expression, the free speech of our constitution, must be protected and maintained. A free press must be preserved. A land settlement plan like that in vogue in California should be adopted nationally. The soldiers who fought the great war should receive from the government their full recognition and reward. In their rehabilitation and reconstruction problems they are entitled to the government's generous aid.

"With the present power of the National Government there can be no excuse for a failure intelligently to attack the existing evil of the high prices of necessities. Every power should be utilized to the utmost to reduce the high cost of living.

"In direct appeal to the people I shall hereafter amplify that for which I have stood in the past and for which I am now striving—a government responsive to its people alone, a democracy devoted to the Americanism of our fathers which must be protected and preserved for those who follow us."

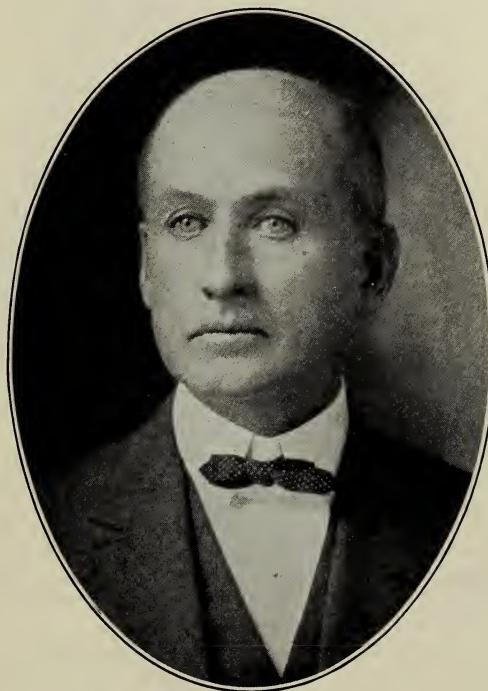
PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Americanism: Freedom speech, press; Justice with law, order.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

DICK HANEY, of Huron, S. D.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Has resided in Dakota Territory and South Dakota since 1885. He was circuit judge from November 2, 1889, to February 2, 1896, when he became one of the judges of the supreme court, continuing in that office until January, 1913. He was chief reviser of the commission which prepared the Revised Code of 1919. When not holding these offices he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born at Lansing, Iowa, November 10, 1852. His father was a native of Pennsylvania,—his mother a native of Massachusetts. His early education was acquired at home and in private schools. He attended the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, three years. He graduated from the law college of the State University and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of Iowa, in 1874.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

DICK HANEY

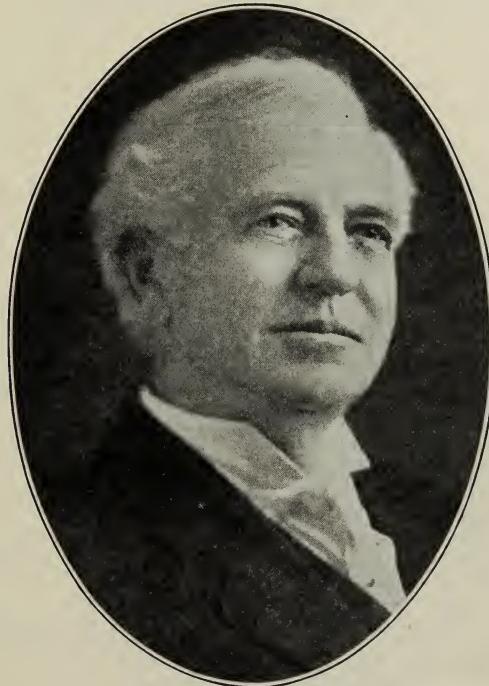
REPUBLICAN INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR ARGUMENT

Judge Haney is a thoughtful, consistent republican, who believes that every provision of the federal constitution should be fully respected and enforced by appropriate legislation, where legislation is necessary. He favors liberal recognition of military service; universal military training; universal instruction in the obligations and advantages of American citizenship; protection of American labor from foreign competition; equality of compensation for the same service to men and women in all vocations; government regulation, not ownership, of public utilities and such commodities as necessary food, clothing and fuel. He believes that the right to lawfully acquire, possess and enjoy private property is absolutely essential to human progress; that every one who advocates any change in the government by other than constitutional methods, or who incites lawlessness for any purpose, should be imprisoned or deported; and that the paramount issue, at this time, is the preservation of the government by law, under which the United States has attained its present pre-eminent position among the nations of the earth.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

C. H. DILLON, of Yankton, S. D.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT



C. H. Dillon, a lifelong Republican, spent his boyhood days on an Indiana farm, worked his way through college, practiced law at Mitchell and Yankton, homesteaded in Miner County. Is a Congregationalist, was head of the State Bar Association one term, Vice-president Board of Trustees of Yankton College for seventeen years; State Senator for four terms and congressman three terms.

In Congress seldom missed a roll-call, was member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in which Chairman Adamson said that he did more work than any other member, gave his constituency prompt departmental service; advocated eight hour day for women, Child Labor laws, Childrens' Bureau, Women Suffrage resolutions, Prohibition and all progressive legislation; supported all war measures. Favors National aid to Public Health Departments for the prevention of diseases, and help to mother, child and humanity, destruction of land monopoly, purchase, subdivision and sale by Government of large tracts of land to service men at cost; freedom of press and speech, and preservation of Constitutional rights.

After the armistice he investigated the camps around Newport News, at his own expense, and was the first congressman to call attention in the House to the reckless waste of government property.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

C. H. DILLON

INDIVIDUAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT ARGUMENT

The need of the hour is efficient work in production and economy.

The Government at Washington has fifty thousand too many clerks, three times too many Boards and Commissions. The League of Nations creates one hundred and seventy tribunals and commissions; eliminate useless departments and employees.

Our National Budget will be about five billion dollars annually. The money you keep is money saved. To have National and State development of industries we must require faithful and honest service. Foreign enemies of our government should be deported; mob law prohibited and justice, law and order established.

Internationalism with its brood of evils portend troubles. No alien tribunal should make policemen of our soldiers. Peace treaty with reservations protecting our sovereignty has been too long delayed.

He believes in curbing the packers and profiteers by limiting their profits. Because he endeavors to prohibit gambling in grain exchanges, members of the Minneapolis exchange secretly fought his nomination.

His candidacy is not inspired by the bosses, he stands within the spirit of the primary law, without combinations or entanglements and solicits the support of all Republicans for a creed that places principles above men, human rights above property rights.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

R. O. RICHARDS, of Huron, S. D.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
GOVERNOR



Mr. Richards, a citizen of United States by choice, was born in Norway, January 2, 1866; came to United States in May, 1881; acted as interpreter at Castle Garden for two years, when he came west and located in South Dakota. Excepting his six years of service as member of the Board of Education of the City of Huron, he has never held a public office. He has devoted sixteen years to the adoption of the present primary election law, and is a candidate for Governor to set in operation the publicity feature of the law which requires legal discussion, between candidates for Governor, of proposed issues to determine the paramount state issue, otherwise this feature of the law would not have been taken up in this campaign. He believes that if experience shall show that the primary election law should be amended in some ways, that it should be done by its friends, not its enemies, and that the position of Governor would be a great aid in this respect.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

R. O. RICHARDS

REPUBLICAN INDIVIDUAL PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

1. The saloon, or any public place resorted to for the purpose of drinking wine, beer, or other so-called intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is an unqualified evil, which should not be tolerated under any circumstances.
2. Any law which prohibits the keeping and use of such liquors by all persons, in their own homes, regardless of individual character and conduct, or which, in any manner, interferes with the use of wine for sacramental purposes, according to the ritual or custom of any religious society, is subversive of civil and religious liberty, invades inherent individual rights and must inevitably produce greater evils than those resulting from the open saloon.
3. Observation affords abundant proof that "bone-dry" prohibition fosters the illicit manufacture and secret excessive use of impure intoxicants and injurious drugs, encourages deceit, disregard of law, and tends to defeat the very purpose it is supposed to serve, and experience has proven that the enforcement of our bone-dry prohibition law invades the privacy of the home and interferes with individual liberty unwarrantably and without redress to the citizen.
4. Moral character and individual responsibility cannot exist without individual liberty of conscience and conduct.
5. Constitutional and statutory prohibition should be superseded by wise and reasonable regulations which do not take away fundamental individual rights, calculated to promote temperance, morality and respect for law.
6. All legislation should be designed to promote temperance, morality, patriotism and respect for law. Legislation relating to the so-called intoxicating liquors should provide rewards as well as punishment,—a practical, individual, legal merit system in the order and form of a temperance law; a system of moral permits, or certificates of good character, to be issued by the state, through the political official division in which the citizen resides and is in business, to him who sells and to him who buys; a system which distinguishes between the vast majority who are temperate, industrious and honest and the small minority, who disregard their moral and social obligations; a system which will prevent, through strict inspections, the sale and use of impure products and remove the temptation of excessive profits derived from the unlawful manufacture and sale of such products; and which shall forbid the appropriation, destruction or injury, by the State, of any private property, or individual right, lawfully acquired, without just compensation having been first paid or secured to the owner thereof.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Efficient temperance legislation consistent with inherent individual rights.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

R. O. RICHARDS

Candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of South Dakota, offers the following in support of his proposal for adoption of his "Paramount Issue" for the Republican party platform, by explaining his proposal as "one well defined and definite principle for a public policy."

ARGUMENT

As a remedy for the evils of prohibition, the saloon and intemperance, I advocate the individual legal merit system. This places the production, distribution and consumption of Wine upon a moral basis and makes every citizen stand on his own merits, as a free, responsible and intelligent human being, and merely requires a law that **only persons over twenty-one and who conform to the rules of morality** (as defined by the Courts in Moore vs. Schockling, 50, L. R. A., 279, Lyon vs. Mitchell, 36, N. Y. 235) shall be permitted to buy, sell or make intoxicating liquor and that **all electors who violate such rules shall be deprived of the right to vote.** Such a law would be moral, have general support and be easily enforced, while prohibition is unmoral; it would offer incentive to right living; vitalize the teachings of the school, lodge and church; make the right to vote more valuable and appreciated; promote temperance, industry, efficiency and respect for law; diminish crime, poverty, discontent, and ultimately lead to incorporation of Christian morality into our entire legal system, realizing an Americanism in harmony with best impulses and highest aspirations of modern civilization.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

E. C. HALL, of Vivian, S. D.

**JOINT LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
STATE SENATOR, 25th SENATORIAL DISTRICT**

Was born at Chicago, Ill., February 17, 1880, and was educated in the public schools of that city; moved to South Dakota in 1906 and homesteaded near Vivian. Has been a resident of Lyman and Jones Counties for thirteen years. In 1914 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature; re-elected in 1916; while a member of the lower house he introduced and secured the passage of several laws beneficial to his district and the state at large, among them being a joint resolution memorializing Congress to compel the erection of the steel bridge across the Missouri River at Chamberlain which is now partly completed. Soon after war was declared on Germany he entered the United States Army and served from August, 1917, to January, 1919. Upon being discharged from the army he returned to Lyman County and re-engaged in the real estate business. Is married and resides at Vivian, S. D.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

A. L. FREELOVE, of Kennebec, S. D.

INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PETITION FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
STATE SENATOR, 25th DISTRICT



A. L. Freelove, Republican, of Kennebec, South Dakota, was born at Arcadia, Iowa; lived on the farm for 8 years, after that at Manning, Iowa, where he finished High School in 1891. Graduate of Valparaiso Law School in 1897 and admitted to practice in Indiana and State of Iowa in 1897. Mayor of Sioux Rapids, Iowa, in 1902 and actively engaged in the practice of law until he came to Kennebec, Lyman County, South Dakota, in 1908. Admitted to the bar in South Dakota. In the banking business in Lyman County, South Dakota, since 1908 at Kennebec and at Reliance. Was Vice-President Bankers' Association of South Dakota and on Board of Directors. Interested in farming and ranching at Kennebec and Reliance and live stock and improved methods of farm production has had his attention for years. Chairman Lyman County War Savings Committee. Jones and Lyman County had his services, as a war speaker, without expense. Married in 1899 to Alma D. Franke, of Manning, Iowa. Has two children, Arthur F. Freelove and Dorothy Louise Freelove.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY INDIVIDUAL PETITION

MILES POINDEXTER, Spokane, Wash.	- - - - -	President of the United States
HIRAM W. JOHNSON, San Francisco, Calif.	- - - - -	President of the United States
WM. GRANT, WEBSTER, New York, N. Y.	- - - - -	Vice-President of the United States
C. H. DILLON, Yankton, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative in Congress, 1st District
R. W. LEVITT, Arlington, S. D.	- - - - -	Presidential Elector
M. J. DEWOLF, Letcher, S. D.	- - - - -	Presidential Elector
A. J. WALTNER, Freeman, S. D.	- - - - -	Presidential Elector
GRACE D. RICHARDS, Huron, S. D.	- - - - -	Presidential Elector
FRANKLIN T. JACKSON, Salem, S. D.	- - - - -	Presidential Elector
PHILO HALL, Brookings, S. D.	- - - - -	National Committeeman
JOHN LONGSTAFF, Huron, S. D.	- - - - -	Party State Chairman
DICK HANEY, Huron, S. D.	- - - - -	United States Senator
R. O. RICHARDS, Huron, S. D.	- - - - -	Governor
JOHN L. BURKE, Rapid City, S. D.	- - - - -	Railroad Commissioner, 3rd District
F. E. VAN ZEE, Corsica, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 9th District
B. F. MYERS, Salem, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 11th District
M. D. EIDE, Howard, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 12th District
A. W. FOX, Fedora, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 12th District
F. A. FINCH, Lemmon, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 14th District
GEORGE O. SLETTEN, Buffalo, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 14th District
FRANK C. TOTTEN, Lemmon, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 14th District
H. P. WILL, Wessington Springs, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 15th District
CHAS. W. GARDNER, Ree Heights, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 22nd District
HARRY T. KENNEY, Pierre, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 23rd District
J. D. MORRISON, Elbon, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 24th District
A. L. FREELOVE, Kennebec, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 25th District
E. C. HALL, Vivian, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 25th District
H. E. COVEY, Hamill, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 26th District
A. W. BARTELS, Gary, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 27th District
JOHN J. MERTENS, Gettysburg, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 36th District
J. H. WILLIAMS, Gettysburg, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 36th District
JOHN A. KOCH, Bowdel, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 37th District
F. W. SCHIRBER, Herreid, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 38th District
FRANK R. COCK, Bellefourche, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 39th District
T. R. STONER, Lead, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 39th District
C. D. ERSKINE, Sturgis, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 41st District
W. A. GUILFOYLE, Edgemont, S. D.	- - - - -	State Senator, 42nd District
RAY D. WALKER, Ft. Pierre, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 54th District
HARRY E. MOSHER, Dupree, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 56th District
FRED J. GRACE, Gann Valley	- - - - -	Representative, 58th District
C. T. BATES, Stamford, S. D.	- - - - -	Representative, 61st District

NOTE: Some of the names above given may not appear upon the Primary Ballot. They will not unless there is opposition within the party. Where there is no opposition within the party, the candidate automatically becomes the nominee of the party by operation of the present Primary Law.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

FRANK O. LOWDEN, of Oregon, Illinois.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL FOR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES



Was born in Sunrise, Minnesota, January 26, 1861, his father being a village blacksmith. At the age of seven he trudged beside a prairie schooner as the family moved to Hardin County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm and taught school to earn his way through the University of Iowa from which he graduated at 20. He worked as a clerk in Chicago law offices for \$8.00 a week while he read law. Graduated from Union College of Law in 1887, was admitted to the bar and built up a large practice. Was elected to Congress in 1906 from Thirteenth Illinois district, retiring voluntarily after three terms. Was elected Governor of Illinois November 7, 1916, by 150,000 plurality. Under his administration 125 boards and commissions were abolished and the state tax rate reduced the past two years, the reduction the past year being twenty per cent. He was particularly active in war work. He is actively interested in farming and stock breeding on his farms in Illinois, Arkansas and Texas. Married in 1896, he has one son, three daughters.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

FRANK O. LOWDEN

REPUBLICAN PROTESTING PROPOSAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE

"The return to an efficient, economical and business administration of public affairs; the abolition of the numerous agencies for war purposes, which have been continued at an enormous expense in times of peace; a protective tariff measured by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad; a rigid insistence upon the principle of government by all the people and not by any class; the ratification of the peace treaty with the reservations substantially as proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate; encouragement of agriculture, and recognition of the principle that it is and must remain our most important industry; the exclusion or deportation of aliens who place the red flag or any other flag above our own."

PARAMOUNT ISSUE

"Economy; Efficiency; Protection; Peace; Agriculture Promoted; One Flag."

REPUBLICAN PARTY

FRANK O. LOWDEN

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL PETITION FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARGUMENT

Governor Frank O. Lowden's platform, as Republican presidential candidate, declares for the return to an efficient, economical and business administration of national public affairs, abolishment of wastefulness, encouragement of agriculture and for international friendship, not partnership. As Governor of Illinois during the past three years, Frank O. Lowden has demonstrated that he believes party platform pledges are things made to be faithfully kept, having had enacted into laws during his administration every campaign promise made by him when candidate for Governor in 1916.

He abolished 125 useless boards and commissions, wiped out an ancient and cumbersome State Board of Equalization, secured the adoption of a budget system and has lowered the state tax rate the past two years in succession, reducing it 20 per cent in 1919 and effecting a tax saving to the people of \$8,000,000.00 in two years. He believes the same measures of economy, now in effect in Illinois, should be placed in force on a greater scale in the federal government at Washington. Governor Lowden, being a practical farmer and stockman himself, is in sympathy with and knows the real needs of this great industry of the Northwest.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY
PROTESTING PARTY PROPOSAL

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Oregon, Illinois - - - - - President of the United States

REPUBLICAN PARTY

LEONARD WOOD, of Chicago, Ill.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860. Graduated in medicine from Harvard in 1884. As a physician he worked among the poor in the city in which he lived.

Wood was appointed assistant surgeon in the army in 1886. For his services against the Apaches he received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He was Colonel of Rough Riders and was made Brigadier General in 1898 for services at Las Guasimas and San Juan.

Wood was in charge of civil administration of Santiago and his military duties were insignificant compared to those of his civil administration. He cleaned the city, made it healthful, installed public works and created a modern school system.

As Governor-General of Cuba, changed an oppressed country into a liberal and prosperous republic. In the Philippine Islands, he performed a similar service. Students of history say Wood's states building stands out amongst the greatest achievements in the history of dependent countries. During the late war Wood's constructive services are well known. His work largely has been one of upbuilding civil endeavor coupled with army service, details of which are fresh in the public mind.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

PETER NORBECK, of Redfield, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Peter Norbeck was born in Clay County about fifty years ago, of Scandinavian ancestry, and has always lived in South Dakota. He spent the first twenty-five years of his life on his father's farm and since then has devoted his time to the artesian well business and to farming operations.

He has been identified with the state government for many years—first as State Senator; followed as Lieutenant-Governor, and is now serving his second term as Governor. At the State Proposal Meeting his candidacy for the office of United States Senator received the supporting votes of every county in the state except Hutchinson. He strongly advocated passage of the Bank Guaranty Law; State Rural Credits Law; Soldiers' Land Settlement Act and Workmen's Compensation Law. He is a staunch supporter of state aid for rural schools; of compulsory education and of our Americanization law which provides that every South Dakotan shall learn and use the language of Our Country. He has confidence in Republican platform pledges for proper soldiers' bonus and approves of extension of state credit to home-builders in towns and country alike, in order that laboring men may everywhere have equal opportunity.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

CHARLES A. CHRISTOPHERSON, of Sioux Falls, S. D.
CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT



Charles A. Christopherson, Republican, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was born at Amherst, Minnesota, lived on home farm and pursued the industry of farming until the age of nineteen, when he moved to South Dakota; admitted to bar and engaged in the practice of law in the city of Sioux Falls; served as a member of the board of education of the city of Sioux Falls for 10 years, and for three years of that time was president of the board; in 1912 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature; re-elected in 1914, and at opening of the fourteenth session of the legislature of South Dakota was chosen speaker of the House; also served as speaker of the special session of 1916; at the May Primary of 1918 he was nominated by the Republicans of the first district of South Dakota as their nominee for Congress, and at the general election of that year he was elected a Member of the Sixty-sixth Congress; at State Proposal-meeting held at Pierre was proposed as the Republican Candidate for Congress, First District, South Dakota; is married and has one child, Charles, Jr.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

ROYAL C. JOHNSON, of Aberdeen, S. D.

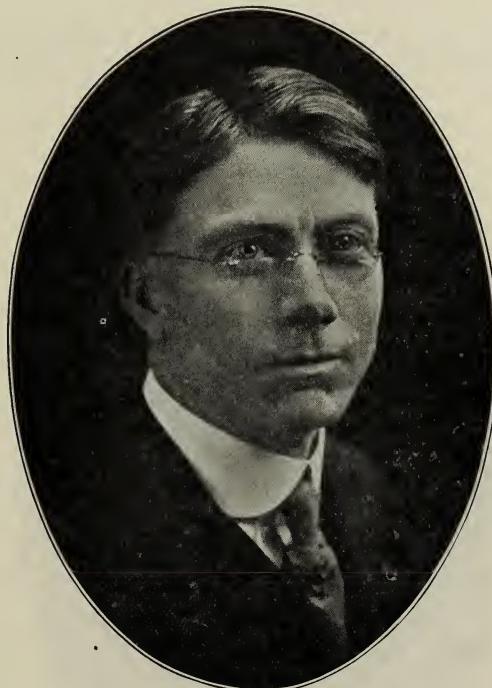
CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT



REPUBLICAN PARTY

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of Oacoma, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT



Born in Iowa, William Williamson, at six, migrated with his parents to Aurora County, South Dakota, where his father homesteaded in 1882. Upon this and neighboring farms he worked until he was twenty-one. From seventeen on taught school during four winters, and later, became a pioneer homesteader in Lyman County. Entering our State University, earned his way through, won a place on the intercollegiate debating teams, and was chosen class orator at graduation in 1903. Completing his law course 1905, won the Sterling prize for writing best thesis.

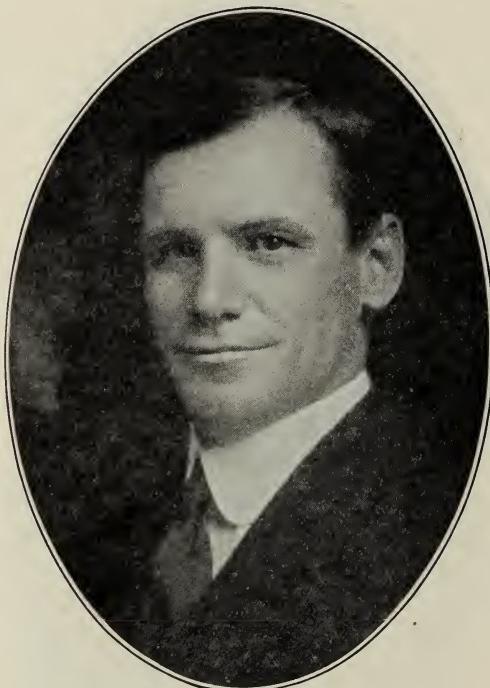
Judge Williamson enjoyed an extensive practice, and was three times elected state's attorney of Lyman County. Secured some forty convictions during his first two terms, and put an end to organized stock rustling in his county. In 1911 he resigned to become circuit judge, to which position he has been elected twice since. His ability and fairness have given him high rank as a jurist.

The Judge is a close student of public questions and of our natural resources. Is a director in various business enterprises; interested in farming, and pursues horticulture as a hobby. Family consists of wife and three orphaned children.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

W. H. McMASTER, of Yankton, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
GOVERNOR

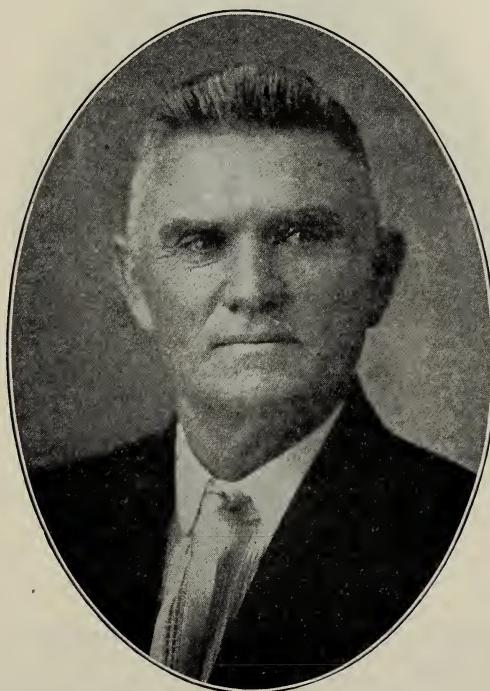


Born on farm near Ticonic, Iowa, 1877. At age of three he lost his father, family then moving to Sioux City. At age of ten he became a wage-earner as newsboy, delivering papers for Tribune and Journal, earning sixty cents per day. This work necessitated arising at three A. M. At age of fifteen was a street car conductor. At age of seventeen was bereft of home by death of mother. Graduated from Sioux City High School and Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. Located at Gayville, S. D., 1901, engaging in banking. Served three terms in Legislature and is now serving second term as Lieutenant-Governor. During ten years legislative service, fathered Bank Guaranty law, Absentee Voters law, an act to recover \$100,000 Back Taxes from Express Companies, a law compelling Fire Insurance Companies to Pay Ten Per Cent Bonus on Failure to Settle in Sixty Days, was active in behalf of Rural Credits, State Hail Insurance, Mothers' Pension, Good Roads and prominently identified with all progressive legislation. As indicated by his legislative record, if elected Governor, he may be depended upon for sane, progressive policies in the interest of the whole people.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

C. A. BURKHART, of Dixon, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
SECRETARY OF STATE



Born in Linn County, Iowa. Moved to Story County, Iowa, with parents 1867, living on farm until nineteen years of age, attending common school during winter. Was a student at Valparaiso University. Located at Zearing, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business for twenty years. Came to South Dakota in 1905, taking a homestead in Gregory County, engaged in farming and stock raising and still has large interests there. Elected to the Lower House in 1914, re-elected in 1916. Was elected Secretary of State in 1918, and is now serving first term.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

BYRON S. PAYNE, of Pierre, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Byron S. Payne, present Attorney General, was proposed for a second term at the State Proposal Meeting of the Republican Party; was born and raised on farm near Vermillion, South Dakota; attended country school, preparatory and collegiate departments of the State University, graduating in 1897; taught in schools at Centerville, Hurley and Watertown; studied law, University of Minnesota, graduating in 1904. Has practiced at Pierre since 1905 as member firm of Sutherland & Payne; City Attorney of Pierre five years; appointed Assistant Attorney General 1915, served four years; nominated for Attorney General in Republican primary, 1918, from field of five candidates and elected; has taken part in all the important litigation affecting the State during the past five years, such as that relating to "Exchange of School Lands," which resulted in the State securing sixty thousand acres of school land, contested inheritance tax matters, as with the Deering Estate, which paid eighty-five thousand dollars to the State, taxation of express companies, constitutionality of the "Blue Sky" and Rural Credits laws, etc.; resides at Capital and gives personal attention to business of Attorney General's office.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

JAY REEVES, of Groton, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
STATE AUDITOR

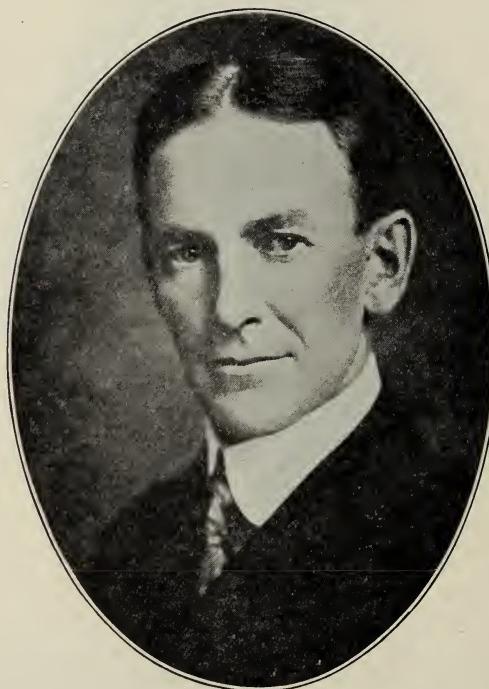


Born at Groton, Brown County, S. D., May 25, 1886, attended Groton Schools, graduating in spring of 1903. Learned printing trade and followed it eleven years, part of the time while attending school. Attended University of Minnesota, in second year there taking up course in law. Graduated from Minnesota College of Law and was admitted to practice in State Courts of Minnesota 1914. Returned to Groton in fall of that year and took up editorial work of "Groton Independent," which publication he still owns and publishes. Admitted to practice law in South Dakota 1915. Was elected to State Senate in 1916, serving throughout fifteenth Legislative Session. Was elected to office of State Auditor in 1918 and is at present serving first term. Was unanimously proposed as Majority Candidate for the office at Republican Proposal Meeting in December last past. Has no opposition in the coming Primary and name will therefore not appear on the ballot. Bids for the support of the voters for a second term at the general election next November, on the record which has been made during his first Administration.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of Lead, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
STATE TREASURER

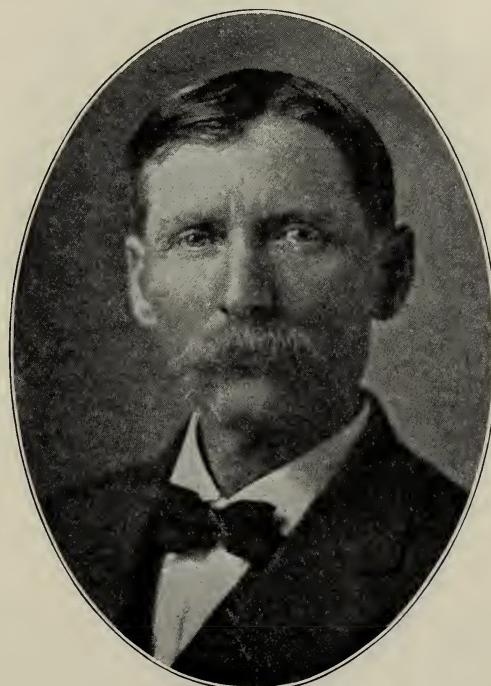


More familiarly known as "Billie" O'Brien, present Deputy State Treasurer—was born April 6, 1877, Minneapolis, Minn. Moved to the Black Hills in 1899 and remained there until his appointment to his present position, January, 1913. Under the Richards Primary Law, having received the majority nomination, his name will not appear on the ticket in the March primaries. Having no party opposition, automatically he becomes the Republican Candidate for State Treasurer in the fall election.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

N. E. KNIGHT, of Thomas, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS



REPUBLICAN PARTY

FRED L. SHAW, of Huron, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



REPUBLICAN PARTY

JOHN W. RAISH, of Aberdeen, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT

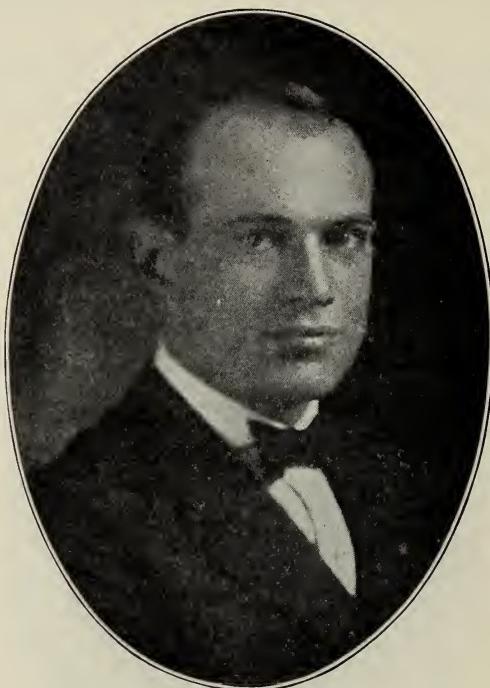


Born in Union County, Dakota Territory, May 25, 1877; entered the Preparatory Department of the State University of South Dakota in 1896; from 1902 to 1904, was engaged in the newspaper business at Pierre, as an editor and publisher of the Pierre Free Press; returned to the State University in 1904, graduating from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1905 and from the College of Law in 1907; admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court, the Federal District Court and the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in South Dakota for the past 12 years; served two years as City Attorney of Belle Fourche and two years as State's Attorney of Butte County; was appointed by Governor Norbeck, May 1, 1919, as a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. P. W. Dougherty; was proposed by the State Proposal-meeting of the Republican party as its candidate for Railroad Commissioner from the Second District.

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DAWES E. BRISBINE, of Faith, S. D.

CANDIDATE PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL
FOR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, THIRD DISTRICT



Dawes E. Brisbne, Republican, of Faith, Meade County, is a native of South Dakota, born and raised in Yankton, to which place his family came at the close of the Civil War. After graduating from the State University, he took a homestead in Dewey County. He was there elected and served as state's attorney. Later he removed to Faith, where he has continued in the practice of law. Admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. Age 33. Married Mildred Anderson in 1915. They have one child.

Mr. Brisbne enlisted as a private in the infantry and saw active service. Governor Norbeck appointed him, while still in France, to fill the vacancy on the State Board of Railroad Commissioners caused by the resignation of the commissioner from west of the river. He has served on the board since the last of March, 1919, and was unanimously proposed at the Republican Proposal Meeting in Pierre.

He seeks election on the principle that there must be a very material improvement in the service rendered by all public utilities and especially in the transportation of live stock and grain.

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PLATFORM, PRINCIPLES AND PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF THE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE STATE PROPOSAL COMMITTEE

PLANK I.

We, the duly elected Republican Proposalmen, in state convention assembled, recognizing the vital questions, both state and national, which are being considered by and are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the people, reaffirm our fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party, a party that the nation's history of over half a century has demonstrated as the only party capable of giving to our nation wise, safe and economical administration of public affairs.

PLANK II.

We condemn the democratic administration for its extreme partisanship, extravagance and wastefulness in the recent War, and commend the strict investigation of the conduct and expenses of the War, without regard to personal or political consideration, now being conducted by a Republican Congress in the interest of honesty and economy in national business, and to restore order in national affairs in the present reconstruction period.

PLANK III.

The Republican Party without partisanship patriotically sustained every action advanced for the conduct of the War by the Democratic administration and asserts its right to participate in every movement, national or international, in settling terms of peace and in the work of reconstruction in such manner as to preserve our integrity, future peace and prosperity. The diplomatic outcome of the great conflict has been a League of Nations in the formation of which the United States should have become a major factor. While the people, as a whole, are equally interested in this great question, the Democratic President, by his conduct and action, has treated it as a party, and almost a personal issue, but the public will ever regard it as a national issue, far transcending in importance the interests of any party. All are agreed that this nation should do everything in its power to secure and perpetuate World Peace, and to substitute forever for the horrors and the miseries occasioned by warfare, a just and permanent method of settling with honor and certainty the inevitable disputes between nations and peoples, and the sooner a final disposition of the problem is made the better it will be for the peoples of the world. We, therefore, favor ratification of the treaty of peace without amendment but with such reservations as will safeguard the sovereignty of the nations, the control of its own domestic affairs and maintenance of its national policies and that the United States shall be sole interpreter of the Monroe Doctrine.

PLANK IV.

We favor a national Tariff Commission composed of men of special qualifications chosen irrespective of political affiliations so as to place this great question on a sound business and scientific basis.

PLANK V.

We declare our faith in the American form of government and the principles upon which it rests. We shall resist to the utmost all efforts to change our representative republic into any class autocracy. This nation must not be ruled by capital; it should not be ruled by labor. All must be subject to the rule of the people. The Government must be supreme. The cowardly assassination of returned soldier boys; the coal shortage occasioned by the untimely strike at the beginning of winter; the absurd demands being made by I. W. W.'s and revolutionary communism; the exorbitant profits taken by coal operators; and the refusal of Mexico

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to release our imprisoned American consul; incidents of a day's reading, emphasize the need for a strong government at Washington and a firm executive to protect our citizenship in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, inalienable rights declared for by our forefathers. We have had more than enough of appeals to our President by classes and too little firmness to protect the interests of the masses. No compromise must be made with anarchists. We welcome, however, the sons of every land who will co-operate with us, support our institutions and better our civilization, but shall insist upon unqualified loyalty to the land of their adoption and their allegiance to but one country and but one flag, THAT country, America, and that flag, the Stars and Stripes.

PLANK VI.

No Americanization of our institutions is complete without the aid of such education as will provide an intelligent electorate. We, therefore, recommend that newly arrived immigrants shall at once be taught American ideas of liberty, constitution and laws, and we recommend that the national Government assume a part of the obligations and expenses to accomplish this purpose. We insist that in all the schools of the land the English language shall, as already provided for by law in South Dakota, be the one vehicle of instruction without excluding the study of other languages, necessary to communication with our international neighbors or as a cultural accomplishment, but it must ever be remembered inability to speak and understand the English tongue alone makes impossible a homogeneous public opinion and an understanding of the country's problems, and institutions necessary to the wise exercise of the franchise in the Administration of a Republican form of Government.

PLANK VII.

We are justly proud of the young men of South Dakota, who risked their all in giving ready, loyal response to the call of the nation to arms, nor are we unmindful of the sacrifice made by the homes from which they sprung. We glory in their achievements on the field of battle. They won the applause and plaudits of the world. Whenever and wherever our flag floated above them as they advanced to the conflict, they, by their daring and self-sacrifice made it an emblem of victory.

Therefore, we recommend that the next Legislature provide by law for a generous compensation to these young soldiers, if an appropriation for such purpose can constitutionally be made; but if it should be held that such law would be unconstitutional, then we pledge the Republican Party of this State to submit an amendment to the constitution to make possible the accomplishment of this worthy purpose.

PLANK VIII.

Upon the return of the lines of transportation and communication to the original owners, we demand that the police powers of the State over rates, service and affairs and property of common carriers and public utilities be fully restored and safe-guarded by measures preserving and strengthening and enlarging the powers of the State Commissions and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. We believe experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the dual plan of regulation of public service corporations and that matters of local concern can be more wisely administered by the States while those of National importance must be administered by Federal authority.

Enormous losses have been sustained by shippers, particularly of livestock and grains, because of the claimed shortage of cars. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with power to compel the carriers to construct and put into operation additional cars and locomotives to meet the shippers' requirements. We insist upon a more comprehensive control of common carriers and upon a prompt and rigorous enforcement of the laws and regulations relating thereto.

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PLANK IX.

Women, for the first time in the history of our state, participate in our deliberations. We heartily welcome them to the fullest co-operation and we indorse their suggestion as presented at the State Federation of Women Clubs and the League of Women voters in indorsing the Kenyon Bill which provides for control by license system of the ever increasing monopoly of food products by the packers.

PLANK X.

We commend the Governor for having called a special session of the Legislature to ratify the amendment to the constitution of the United States extending equal suffrage to the women of all the states.

PLANK XI.

Ex-President Roosevelt, in a statement published in 1918 said: "Under the lead of men like Governor Norbeck, South Dakota, during the last ten years, has done more for genuine progressive legislation than any other state in the Union." He had reference to prohibition, the Rural Credit Law, the Bank Guaranty Law, Anti-Lobby Law, the Workmen's Compensation Law; and the State Marketing Department, created at the request of the farmers organizations of the State. This department has prevented discriminations and unfair dealing in farm products. Many other laws have since been enacted, each of which has been tested and found to be practical and beneficial, prominent among which is equal suffrage.

The last Republican State Platform advocated the adoption of progressive amendments to the State Constitution. This was done in order that the State might take such forward steps in legislation as from time to time would be deemed advisable. The amendments were adopted; many state activities became possible. Among others were:

A State Highway building program.

A law providing aid for returned soldiers in securing farm homes.

Cheaper hail insurance for farmers.

Providing for Hydro-Electric survey of our water powers.

And another amendment permitting our state to engage in state industries.

The Legislature acted wisely, and in accord with the spirit of the last party platform, which read in part as follows:

"We also commend the legislature for providing by law for a committee to investigate and recommend the most practical plan to carry out the purpose of these amendments. The same prudence should be used in investigating the state funds as that of private money. The state has no money except as it collects it from the tax-payers."

Provisions are being made for the establishment of a cement factory, in order that cheaper building material may be secured, both for the construction of buildings and hard surface roads,—that we may no longer be oppressed with high prices and long haul transportation of a commodity so necessary to our development.

The state has been unable to locate coal mines on a line of railroad, but has been successful in locating them at a point six miles therefrom. It may be necessary to build a spur track and connections from the mines to the main line of railroad, but, notwithstanding the delays necessarily caused by the attempt to locate mines on the line of railroad and the difficulty in securing labor and materials necessary for the construction of a spur track, we are assured that the mines will soon be opened up and developed by the state. With the development of transportation facilities into the extensive coal fields, it will have access to mines sufficient to supply the people in general with cheap fuel.

We commend the report of the special investigating committee that had under consideration the advisability of the state going into the packing house, terminal elevator and milling business. We endorse the action of the last legislature in its decision to await the results of the experiment now being undertaken by the State of North Dakota.

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The state, through the Rural Credits Department, has supplied cheap money for the purchase and development of farms to thousands of young men, on easy terms, to the amount of \$20,000,000.00.

One of the necessary elements contributing to the happiness of a people is the owning of their own homes, and we recommend the enactment of laws to encourage home building, through the extensions of credit to our returned soldiers and other civilians, in cities and towns, thus accomplishing for the residents of our cities and towns what our rural credit law has done for our farmers.

PLANK XII.

Through the united efforts of the farmers of the northwest, there was enacted in 1916, by the Congress of the United States, the Grain Standards Act, providing for the grading and inspection of grains and seeds transported in inter-state commerce. Inasmuch as there is no ultimate market in South Dakota for the sale of grains and seeds and they must be transported in interstate commerce to such ultimate markets and must be graded and sold under the inspection rules and grades established by the Department of Agriculture under the Federal Grain Standards Act, and State of South Dakota has no jurisdiction over commodities shipped in interstate commerce, but, on the contrary, exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the Congress of the United States:

Therefore, we pledge the Republican Party of this State, through its representatives in Congress, to urge such Federal action as will provide more just and equitable grades, prohibit speculation, profiteering and other existing evils, to the end that the farmers of this state may receive the high market value and fair, just and equitable grades for their grains and farm products to which they are justly entitled. Much has been accomplished in this direction by our Board of Railroad Commissioners and our Marketing Department, and the farmers co-operative organizations, and we recommend their continued efforts in this behalf.

PLANK XIII.

The lakes and rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide economical system of transportation, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific in wider markets and cheaper transportation rates. We commend our sister state of Minnesota in her endeavors to secure co-operation of the United States with the Canadian government as will result in the enlargement of canals and locks so that foreign commerce can reach the center of the continent by way of the Great Lakes and consider it of equal importance with the development of navigation by way of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries throughout the great valleys of these streams.

We favor the enactment of a federal law compelling the carriers to establish through routes and just and reasonable joint rates for rail and water transportation, without discrimination, and to interchange traffic with water lines.

PLANK XIV.

Publicity of cost of production, manufacturing and distribution is more and more engaging the attention of farmers, manufacturers and consumers. Much of the social, economic and industrial unrest of the country is due to a want of exact knowledge and a belief that the people are not receiving a square deal in the preparation and distribution of foodstuffs and other necessities of life. The wage earner believes that he is not receiving a just reward for his services; the farmer that he is not receiving the same proportionate price for his produce that the manufacturer and distributor receives in the process of passing the same produce on to the consumer. This is due in large part to the lack of knowledge that surrounds present methods of production and distribution. We, therefore, demand that the Farm Management Bureau under the Secretary of Agriculture be instructed to complete

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the work already begun to determine the cost of production on the farm, and that the report now being withheld be completed and published, and that Congress in addition thereto by proper law promptly provide for a full survey of the cost of the manufacture and distribution of the necessities of life.

PLANK XV.

We pledge the Republican Party to the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws, both state and national.

PLANK XVI.

We favor the amendment of our Mothers Pension Law so as to provide a more liberal allowance and a larger freedom to county authorities in levying taxes to provide the funds for that purpose.

PLANK XVII.

America is a land of equality and opportunity. The Republican Party has favored the humanizing of production in shortened hours of labor, increase in wages, workman's compensation laws for injuries and better sanitary and protective conditions that tend to make labor safe and guard against occupational disease. The labor problem is a human problem and the man who works with his hands, the man who works with his head and the man who works with his savings and just accumulations, are the three different elements that enter into it. Wages must come out of production. The greater the production the higher the possible wage, and the three factors of production should co-operate toward greater efficiency and greater output. The purchasing power of the dollar should be given consideration in fixing the amount of the wages.

PLANK XVIII.

Every boy and girl in South Dakota is entitled to at least a good, common school education. We commend the progress made in the cause of education at the 1919 session of the Legislature of this state and pledge the Republican Party to the enactments of such further and additional legislation as may be found in the light of experience necessary to place the educational system of this state upon the highest possible basis; and particularly to the strengthening and enforcement of our compulsory educational laws by the state.

PLANK XIX.

We believe that the common carriers engaged in the transportation of livestock should own and operate all of the facilities for the loading, unloading, feeding and watering in transit and delivery at ultimate markets, including stockyards and facilities at ultimate markets, and that the through rate from point of origin to destination should include a fair, just and reasonable rate for these services, in addition to the transportation charge.

PLANK XX.

We recommend the separation of the boys and girls in the State Industrial School at Plankinton and urge the next legislature to take proper steps looking toward such legislation.

PLANK XXI.

We recommend to the consideration of the next legislature the desirability of establishing a reformatory for convicts, now sent to the penitentiary, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, not known to have been previously sentenced to

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any penitentiary or state prison, and that the inmates of such institution be taught some trade or occupation by which they can obtain a livelihood upon their discharge. The purpose of such reformatory is to preserve young, first offenders from becoming confirmed criminals and to this end to subject them, while in custody, to such remedial treatment, training and instruction, and provide such incentive as is conducive to the making of honest, industrious, respectable citizens.

And that the following well defined and definite principle for a public policy is selected as the paramount issue:

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NATIONAL PARAMOUNT ISSUE

“Americanism”

STATE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

“Republicanism”

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES

NATIONAL

Patriotism, Progress, Prosperity, Honesty, Economy, Law and Order.

STATE

Patriotism, Progress, Prosperity, Honesty, Economy, Law and Order.

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ARGUMENT

The platform adopted by the Republican Party in Convention assembled found on another page is the basis of this argument. It was adopted plank by plank after full discussion and is worthy thoughtful consideration.

Broadly speaking the platform is along the lines of the Roosevelt principles and a continuation of policies followed by the Republican Party and written into our statutes to such an extent that Colonel Roosevelt in 1918 said, "South Dakota during the last ten years has done more for genuine progressive legislation than any other state in the Union." We contend for the continuation of those principles and policies by the Republican Party; that it maintain its high ideals, its patriotic purposes, its aim to secure the greatest happiness and prosperity among the people; honesty and economy in administration and to so execute law and preserve order that everyone shall be fully protected in his constitutional rights.

To convert party principles into terms of prosperity, equal rights and equal opportunity to all requires a comprehensive program, openness of mind and honesty purpose to meet every public question on its merits. Socialists, Bolsheviks, Anarchists and others present as a cure-all for governmental evils the nationalizing of all industries, Communism, or some other Ism, but the proffered cure is worse than the evil complained of. Such schemes are unsound; they promise great things but fail to count the cost. This platform has been drawn on sane lines, expressing policies which are fitted to bring the greatest prosperity to all without burdening people with unnecessary debt or excessive taxation.

There are those who would plunge the state into all kinds of mercantile, industrial and agricultural enterprises. They fail to distinguish between enterprises which can be successfully carried on by a state and those which can be more successfully carried on by individual enterprise. The time will never come when the state can operate the farms of the state as successfully as the farmers themselves. The platform steers clear of the dangerous shoals of Socialism and Bolshevism.

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We are entering upon a presidential campaign and would fall far short of the measure of true patriotism were we not to consider both national and state affairs. The state is an integral part of the nation. Therefore, we, as a party and people, are vitally interested in perpetuating world peace and adopting a permanent method of settling disputes between nations without the horrors of war. We are entering upon a reconstruction period. World conditions are unusual and abnormal. There is need to guard against the dumping into our country of vast quantities of products produced by peoples seeking a market at any price. There should be a tariff commission, qualified to place this great question on a scientific basis by adjusting rates as occasion may require to protect our farmers and manufacturers. Such tariff is demanded at the present time to protect our corn raisers from cheap importation from South America. We are vitally concerned with the complete Americanizing of our institutions and the proper education of our boys and girls and of the newly arrived immigrant.

We stand unalterably for free speech and free press but not for license to trample the American Flag or advocate sabotage, destruction of life, property or government.

We pledge a bonus to returned soldiers as an expression of our deep appreciation of their sacrifices.

We, as a National Republican Party, insist upon adequate legislation and administration on national matters vital to the state but not within state control: as for example, that facilities for loading and unloading, feeding and watering stock in transit, including stockyards and other facilities at ultimate markets, be furnished by common carriers; that the government construct and open to traffic a great nation-wide system of transportation by water, that the interior of our country may have cheaper transportation; and that there be more adequate federal legislation and administration in grading and inspection of grains and seeds, prohibiting speculation, profiteering and other existing evils. We insist upon the enactment of federal laws establishing equitable joint rates for rail and water transportation, cold storage plants, elevators, ample storage at terminal points, as a part—if need be—of the common carrier system, but all under strict public control and regulation.

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The publicity provided in the platform will when worked out prove the farmer entitled to higher prices for his products in comparison with cost of goods which he purchases.

The platform stands for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, for a more liberal mother's pension law; for fair treatment of labor and capital, a square deal for all and a wise and progressive program for development of the industrial activities of the state.

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REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE PARTY PROPOSAL CANDIDATES

A. O. RINGSRUD, Elk Point, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
MRS. JOHN L. PYLE, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
CHAS. BORESON, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
ELMER W. ANDERSON, Willow Lakes, S. D.	-	Presidential Elector
J. B. GOFF, Philip, S. D.	- - -	Presidential Elector
WILLIS C. COOK, Sioux Falls, S. D.	- -	National Committeeman
W. H. KING, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	State Chairman
LEONARD A. WOOD, Chicago, Ill.	- - -	President of the United States
PETER NORBECK, Redfield, S. D.	- -	United States Senator
C. A. CHRISTOPHERSON, Sioux Falls, S. D.	-	Congressman, 1st Dist.
ROYAL C. JOHNSON, Aberdeen, S. D.	- -	Congressman, 2nd Dist.
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Oacoma, S. D.	-	Congressman, 3rd Dist.
W. H. McMASTER, Yankton, S. D.	- - -	Governor
CARL GUNDERSON, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	Lieut. Governor
C. A. BURKHART, Dixon, S. D.	- - -	Secretary of State
BYRON S. PAYNE, Pierre, S. D.	- - -	Attorney General
JAY REEVES, Groton, S. D.	- - -	State Auditor
W. S. O'BRIEN, Pierre, S. D.	- - -	State Treasurer
N. E. KNIGHT, Thomas, S. D.	- - -	Commissioner of School and Public Lands
FRED L. SHAW, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Superintendent of Public Instruction
J. W. RAISH, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	Ry. Commissioner, 2nd District
DAWES E. BRISBINE, Faith, S. D.	- - -	Ry. Commissioner, 3rd District
C. A. KELLEY, Huron, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
CHAS. A. HOWARD, Aberdeen, S. D.	- -	Delegate, National Convention
S. X. WAY, Watertown, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
HELEN S. PEABODY, Sioux Falls, S. D.	-	Delegate, National Convention
ALLEN R. FELLOWS, Sioux Falls, S. D.	-	Delegate, National Convention
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Pierre, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
CHAMBERS KELLAR, Lead, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
C. N. LEEDOM, Kadoka, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
D. F. MYERS, Salem, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention
C. E. COYNE, Ft. Pierre, S. D.	- - -	Delegate, National Convention



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CHAS. A. ALSETH, Lake Preston, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
J. F. SARGENT, Gettysburg, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
F. E. GUHIN, Aberdeen, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
A. C. ROBERTS, Pierpont, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
FRED LITZ, Emery, S. D.	- - - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
T. C. BURNS, Mitchell, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
F. B. STILES, Watertown, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
O. S. THOMPSON, Baltic, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
W. F. BRUELL, Redfield, S. D.	- - -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion
WILLIAM G. BUELL, Rapid City, S. D.	- -	Alternate Delegate, National Con tion

NOTE: Many of the names above given will not appear upon the Primary List, due to the fact that no opposition exists within the party, but those candidates automatically become nominees of the party by operation of the present Primary Law.

Where vacancies occur in the party proposal for nomination, or where vacancies may occur up to thirty days before the Primary, the Chairman of the State Proprietary meeting may appoint someone to fill the vacancy.